

# Psychological Abstracts

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## GENERAL

(incl. Statistics)

1. B[aumgarten], F. Kurt Koffka. *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1942, 9, 64.—Obituary.—F. L. Goodenough (Minnesota).

2. Britt, S. H. European background (1600-1900) for American psychology. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 311-329.—To help the student of the history of psychology, two tables are presented, covering the period 1600-1900. The first table presents a list of authors, listed in order of birth date, their principal psychological writings (books), and the publication dates of the books. The second table presents comparative publication dates of the important continental (French and German) and British (English and Scotch) writers.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

3. Delgado, H. *Psicología y ecología*. (Psychology and ecology.) *Letras, Lima*, 1942, No. 21. Pp. 70.—Psychological progress is involved with ecology, particularly in connection with the problem of the organization of progressive and versatile modes of functioning. Many of the studies made by the older naturalists have a new and important significance in the light of this approach. Purely objective and analytical disciplines suffer from the detachment that destroys life contexts. Extensive bibliography.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

4. Guilford, J. P. *Fundamental statistics in psychology and education*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1942. Pp. 333. \$3.25.—The author presents this book as a supplement to his *Psychometric methods* (see 10: 6010). This new text presupposes no previous knowledge of statistics and does not include the emphasis on measurement nor psychophysics which was contained in the previous one. There is also no description of factor analysis, for which the reader is referred to the earlier volume. Within the 14 chapters the author presents the newer work of Fisher and others, such as methods of statistical inference and analysis of variance. Two new chapters, on testing hypotheses, and on predictions and errors of prediction, have been added and include such concepts as the null hypothesis, chi-square distribution, and the use of attributes in statistical prediction. The statistical illustrations are taken from modern psychological research. Exercises are presented after each chapter. Six tables in an appendix and an author and subject index are given.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

5. Hayes, M. D. Various group mind theories viewed in the light of Thomistic principles. *Cath. Univ. Amer. phil. Stud.*, 1942, 69. Pp. x + 192.—

Group mind theories such as those of Le Bon, Durkheim, etc. are based upon philosophies that ignore the spiritual substantiality of the human mind, and so find no problem in the lack of any physical coordinate of a collective mind. Such theories, along with those which hypostatize society as a superindividual entity, minimize the importance of the individual and jeopardize his spiritual and social birthright. They are incompatible with Thomism which describes man as composed of body and soul intrinsically united. There is no room for the operation of an alien principle which would destroy the individuality of personality. Man is by nature social, but society exists for man. The common good takes precedence over the individual, but only when values of the same order, e.g. temporal or spiritual, are involved. Social changes are produced obviously or imperceptibly by man's reason and will, to meet his needs. The author gives a comprehensive, critical review of a dozen or more group mind and related theories as well as a concise summary of relevant Thomistic philosophy.—M. R. Sheehan (Hunter).

6. Holzinger, K. J. Why do people factor? *Psychometrika*, 1942, 7, 147-156.—This is a very simple explanation of factor analysis primarily for the "factorial layman." The interpretation of factors and the comparisons of different factor solutions are illustrated with a hypothetical example so designed that the reader can visualize all the relationships in a two-dimensional graph.—(Courtesy *Psychometrika*).

7. Jackson, R. W. B. Note on the relationship between internal consistency and test-retest estimates of the reliability of a test. *Psychometrika*, 1942, 7, 157-164.—A comparison of the "test-retest" and "internal consistency" estimates of reliability coefficients is given, and it is shown that the two methods give different results. Application of the analysis of variance and covariance method reveals that there is not just one but a number of reliability coefficients involved, and that an estimate of each of these may be obtained. The analysis shows that in using the test-retest method the error or remainder effects are not independent on the two trials, possibly because the individuals remember the items and their responses to them on the previous trial.—(Courtesy *Psychometrika*).

8. Lindquist, E. F. *A first course in statistics: their use and interpretation in education and psychology*. (Rev. ed.) Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1942. Pp. 242. \$2.50.—See 12: 4477.

9. Lindquist, E. F. *Study manual for A first course in statistics*. (Rev. ed.) Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1941. Pp. 117. \$1.00.—See 12: 4478.

10. Montagu, M. F. A. Bronislaw Malinowski—1884-1942. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 305-306.—A brief survey is given of Malinowski's life, his more important books are named, and tribute is paid to his accomplishments as a student, a teacher, and a scientist.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

11. Nagel, E. William James, 1842-1910. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1942, 55, 379-381.—A brief summary is given of the contributions made by James to both psychology and philosophy.—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

12. Riese, W. The principle of integration: its history and its nature. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 296-312.—The concepts of integration held by Spencer, Head, Sherrington, Herrick, Monakow, and Goldstein are briefly discussed. The author suggests that no one part of the body, being itself merely a part, can be source of the unity of the organism as a whole and that there may exist a hierarchy of organs "in which the chief position is transferable from one organ to another, according to the history, the actual and the future tasks of the organism."—L. B. Heathers (Smith).

13. Roback, A. A. William James: his marginalia, personality and contribution. Cambridge, Mass.: Sci-Art, 1942. Pp. 336. \$3.50.—This is not strictly speaking a biography of William James, but a composite dealing with phases which hitherto have not been treated by the various James scholars. Thus two chapters are devoted respectively to James's marginalia in psychology and the philosophy of mathematics, and a chapter each to James's library, his internationalism, economic and political ideology, his stand on spiritualism, and his relationship to Freud. In part III, an estimate of the man and his work deals extensively with James's personality, which is discussed both *en face* and in psychographic profile, aided by a personal analysis chart. Among the mental endowments discussed in detail are James's intuition, sense of humor, vision, reflectiveness, style, depth, and originality. An evaluation of James's contribution in the light of his productivity, role, and influence is attempted in the concluding chapters.—R. M. Crocker (Sharon, Mass.).

14. Russu, E. Note despre om. (Notes about man.) București: Cugetarea, 1940. Pp. 128. Lei 48.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The central idea of this book is a holistic treatment of man as a manifestation of the great flux of life. The emphasis is on the egoism and interests of the individual. It is a synthetic view of man.—S. M. Strong (Newcomb).

15. Schilder, P. Mind: perception and thought in their constructive aspects. New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. 432. \$5.00.—In his earlier book on *The image and appearance of the human body* (see 9: 5693) the author clarified his general attitudes and principles concerning psychological problems. In this book the principles and results obtained in his investigation of the body image are applied to the investigation of the principles of perception and thought, and he extends the results and methods of modern psychology

into a field not yet studied from this point of view. The book is divided into two parts, perception and action, and higher mental functions. Representative chapter headings are: in search of primitive experience; color and motion in visual experience; representation and optic imagination; motion, form, and spatial relations in optic perception; the vestibular apparatus; psychoanalysis and the conditioned reflexes; space; action; language; psychology and psychopathology; the pleasure and reality principles in thought and action; the nature of consciousness; psychic energy; and the psychology of geometry and physics. Throughout, extensive use is made of clinical and experimental data to illustrate and develop the points. The final chapter of conclusions is followed by a bibliography and an index.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

16. Smith K. U. An accurate method of recording activity in animals. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 355-358.—A modified stabilimeter is described which utilizes a pneumatic supporting system and which includes a sensitive recording system. The oscillations of the stabilimeter itself are largely eliminated by these improvements.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

17. Stone, C. A., & Georges, J. S. Work units in educational statistics. New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. 154. \$1.75.—This is a manual presented by the authors as a text and workbook to accompany textbooks for elementary classroom use. The material consists of examples and problems covering the topics of classification of data, arithmetic mean, median, quartiles and percentiles, statistical graphs, measures of variability, correlation, normal probability curve, and measures of reliability. Short objective tests are given at the end of each chapter, and tables of squares, ordinates, and areas are given at the end of the manual.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

18. Tsao, F. Tests of statistical hypotheses in the case of unequal or disproportionate numbers of observations in the subclasses. *Psychometrika*, 1942, 7, 195-212.—General solutions of the analysis of variance in the case of unequal numbers of observations in the subclasses are presented. If we have  $k$  criteria for the classification, there will be  $k'$  solutions in making a complete analysis and  $2^{k-1}$  answers, bearing different meanings, for the sum of squares between subclasses of each criterion. The sum of squares for the interaction of any order, however, will be identical in different solutions of same problem.—(Courtesy *Psychometrika*).

19. [Various.] A theory of meaning analyzed. *Gen. Semantics Monogr.*, 1942, No. 3. Pp. xvi + 46.—This monograph criticises I. A. Richard's theory of meaning. In the foreword A. Korzybski and M. Kendig contrast the Aristotelian system with the system of general semantics, and indicate the shortcomings of the former. T. C. Pollock emphasizes the inadequacy of Richard's theory of meaning which is false-to-fact because it makes an elementalistic, two-valued approach to the analysis of human communication. J. G. Spaulding criticises the postulate

of identity, which is implicit in Richard's work. A. W. Read outlines a plan for a semantic guide to current English and discusses the context theory of meaning.—*A. Thomsen* (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

20. Wald, A. On the principles of statistical inference. *Notre Dame math. Lect.*, 1942, No. 1. Pp. 47.—This volume presents a treatment of the relations between statistical interpretation and mathematical probability. Major topics discussed are: (1) the Neyman-Pearson theory of testing, a statistical hypothesis which deals with the selection of tests and critical regions, (2) R. A. Fisher's theory of estimation, (3) the theory of confidence levels, (4) asymptotically most powerful tests and asymptotically shortest confidence intervals. In the final chapter the author offers a general theory of statistical inference with basic definitions and applications.—*L. S. Kogan* (Rochester).

21. Wendt, G. R. Filament noises in incandescent lamps. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 353-354.—Attention is called to the fact that most of the common tungsten-filament incandescent lamps emit noise and are therefore unsatisfactory for many experimental purposes.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

[See also abstracts 22, 227, 308.]

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

22. Asher, L. Grundsätzliche Fragen zur funktionellen Einteilung des Nervensystems. Aufbau eines biologischen Systems und Kritik bisheriger Schemata. (Basic questions on the functional classification of the nervous system. Construction of a biological system and criticism of previous schemata.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1942, 49, 1-8.—Asher's classification for physiological and clinical purposes is irrespective of anatomical and pharmacological divisions. It is based (1) on two great functional realities: the nervous system of the world of self and that concerned with the environment, and (2) on the fact that the periphery determines the function of a nerve. The skin has a special position, as it belongs to both the inner and the outer worlds. The psychic correlates of the inner world are the totality of the feelings and the unconscious; those of the environmental world are intelligence, motivation, and will. Asher discusses the points of agreement and divergence between his and other classifications, particularly in regard to the autonomic system.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

23. Boeke, J. Sur les synapses à distance. Les glomérules cérébelleux, leur structure et leur développement. (Distance synapses. The cerebellar glomeruli, their structure and development.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1942, 49, 9-32.—Distance synapses are those where the neurofibrils of different fibers are definitely separated by a periterminal substance, as in the cerebellar and olfactory glomeruli, retina, etc. Boeke describes the

development and histological structure of the cerebellar glomeruli in the cat and man. The basic substance of the glomeruli is formed by neuroplasm which spreads out in the neuroglial network as a syncytium in contact with the neurofibrillar terminations of neighboring cells. Thus the glomeruli are formed by collaboration of neural and neuroglial elements to build a new entity. Transmission of the nerve impulse from one neurofibrillar ending to the other is effected by means of the periterminal substance, in which are localized the synaptic functions. The cerebellar glomerulus, the histological study of which is possible because of its large size, may be considered as an example of a typical synapse. Boeke's studies give the first proof of functional collaboration of a neural and neuroglial factor in the formation of a synapse.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

24. Brenner, C., & Merritt, H. H. Effect of certain choline derivatives on electrical activity of the cortex. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 48, 382-395.—The authors report that "application of a 2.5 to a 10% solution of acetylcholine chloride to the surface of the cat's cortex produces a pronounced increase in the electrical activity of the cortex." Other compounds are mentioned which produce similar effects. It is noted in conclusion that "since acetylcholine is known to be a normal constituent of the brain and is felt by many to be important in the mediation of the nerve impulse, the facts cited suggest the possibility that disorders in the metabolism of acetylcholine may be concerned in the etiology or mechanism of convulsive seizures in human beings."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

25. Feldberg, W., & Fessard, A. The cholinergic nature of the nerves to the electric organ of the *Torpedo* (*Torpedo marmorata*). *J. Physiol.*, 1942, 101, 200-216.—The authors' experiments constitute a comparison of the electric organ with the endplates of striated muscle. The results confirm the hypothesis of the cholinergic nature of the nerves to the organ. The natural discharge is an effect, on polarization of the functional interfaces, of minute amounts of acetylcholine released simultaneously at the ventral surfaces of all the plates making up the organ, and then destroyed within a brief refractory period. Postulation of a special excitable structure is unnecessary. Liberation of acetylcholine is responsible in itself for the sudden change in polarization which constitutes the discharge.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

26. Harty, J. E., Gibbs, E. L., & Gibbs, F. A. An electroencephalographic study of 274 candidates for military service. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 435-440.—Abstract and discussion.

27. Jakob, C. Neurobiologia general. (General neurobiology.) *Folia Neurol. argent.*, 1941, 1. Pp. 220.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Neurobiology deals with the biopsychical realm in terms of the development in the individual of physiological structures and their inherent functional

relationships. It avoids piecemeal consideration of sensory and motor processes, maintaining a thoroughly holistic point of view. An economy of hierarchical integrations is sought, which contrasts strongly with North American mechanism and with Russian reflexology.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

28. Kennard, M. A. Cortical reorganization of motor function. Studies on series of monkeys of various ages from infancy to maturity. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 48, 227-240.—"The cerebral cortex of the young monkey, *Macaca mulatta*, possesses greater capacity for reorganization than does that of the mature animal, as shown by recovery of motor function following bilateral ablation of areas 4 and 6. The greatest reorganization occurs during the first six months of life. The greatest loss of capacity occurs during the end of the first year of life, at the same time that spasticity begins to appear. The recovery, previously shown to be due to reorganization of function in the remaining areas of the cortex, is slow and is maximal when ablations are carried out serially and with long intervals between extirpations. It is suggested that this is compatible with the anatomic structure and growth of the cortex, and the dendritic connections of the motor neurons already present in the unexcised areas are reorganized during the period of recovery of function."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

29. Masland, R. M., & Scott, D., Jr. Effect of drug therapy on the electroencephalogram of epileptic patients. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 48, 505-506.—Abstract.

30. Miller, H. R. Central autonomic regulations in health and disease. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1942. Pp. 440. \$5.50.—This book describes the influence of the autonomic controls on clinical conditions of the various bodily mechanisms and systems. There are chapters on the physiology of the autonomic nervous system; regulation of temperature, water, minerals, metabolism, circulation, respiration, alimentary functions, genito-urinary functions, reproductive functions, sleep-walking rhythm, emotions, reactions to pharmacodynamic substances; anatomy of the peripheral autonomic nervous system, hypothalamus, and the fiber connections of the hypothalamus. Emphasis is placed upon the cerebral cortex as the center governing the more delicate adjustments accomplished by the autonomic system.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

31. Morea, R. La actividad bioeléctrica del encefalo del gato. (The bioelectrical activity of the encephalon of the cat.) *Rev. Neurol. B. Aires*, 1940, No. 3.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a detailed exposition of the method of recording action currents by means of the oscillograph, with description of a technique for obtaining simultaneous records of cortical and medullary waves. Cortical and other components of EEG's may thus be considered independently.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

32. Spofford, W. R. Neuro-anatomy. New York: Oxford, 1942. Pp. 110. \$2.00.

33. Trelles, J. O. Evolución del pensamiento neurológico; la neurobiología. (Evolution of neurological thought; neurobiology.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1942, 5, 137-164.—The discipline called neurobiology is the result of assimilating recent advances in the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system to the neovitalistic point of view which emphasizes the life functioning of the total individual economy. The old neurology which took its departure from such material as Gall's physiological insights, became with Charcot and his successors a dogmatism of the "immutable lesion." As opposed to this trend, holistic approaches and special studies like the recent investigations of apraxia and aphasia, set the stage for the emergence of neurobiology.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

34. Weinberger, L. M., & Grant, F. C. Experiences with intramedullary tractotomy. III. Studies in sensation. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 48, 355-381.—The authors report studies of the functions of the fibres composing the descending tract of the trigeminal nerve by means of a new operation of intramedullary tractotomy. Among their conclusions are the following: "Touch fibres are present in the descending trigeminal tract. Different pathways for pain sensation from the skin and mucous membranes seem demonstrable within the trigeminal tract. . . . Evidence is presented that separate pathways exist for pain and thermal sensibility in the descending trigeminal tract. Evidence is presented that the distribution of the trigeminal descending tract is in terms of peripheral divisions and that fibres from all three divisions may descend in the tract to a point below the obex. As in cases of sub-temporal or sub-tentorial root section, the stability of sensory loss is not predictable. . . . Dysesthesias seem more infrequent after tractotomy than after posterior root section by the temporal route."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

[See also abstracts 74, 88.]

## RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

35. [Anon.] Wright's test for night vision. *Refractionist*, 1941, 30, No. 519.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A simple test for adequacy of twilight discrimination has been developed for use in rating civilian defense volunteers. After 15 minutes dark adaptation, the subject is required to report the position of the break in the Landolt circle on each of a series of 9 cards. The test is performed in a dark room with the cards illuminated by a disc painted with a luminous radium compound. The background of the test cards is black, and the test figures are of grays of decreasing brightness, so that the contrast diminishes from cards 1 to 9. Acuity is reduced as a factor by the size of the test figure and the variable distance at which it may be placed. 49% of 300 subjects could see card 7, 23%

could also see card 8, and only  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  could see card 9. Subjects under 20 could usually discriminate one card more than those over 30 years of age.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).

36. Anson, B. J. Development of the human stapes. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 449-451.—Abstract and discussion.

37. Arellano, E. R. Vestibular kinetovisual function and kinetic vision. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 95-107.—The author reports a study of kinetic vision ("vision of objects actually moving or seeming to move in front of the eyes") and of the kinetovisual function of the vestibular apparatus. He affirms a relation between the vestibular reflexes, "which serves as the basis for a function of the vestibular apparatus hitherto not described—that is, one to permit vision during movement of the head."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

38. Borchers, O. J. Vocal timbre in its immediate and successive aspects. *Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1942, 346-358.—Timbre or immediate fusion depends upon "(1) the absolute pitch which determines the pitch of the fundamental and that of the overtones in relation to the various resonance regions; (2) the absolute intensity of the tone which affects the distribution of energy in low and high regions; (3) the vowel which establishes resonance regions at relatively definite frequencies thereby augmenting certain overtone values." "The successive wave forms of vocal tones change in relation to the following conditions: first, the growth of the tone; second, the pitch vibrato; and third, the decline of the tone."—*P. R. Farnsworth* (Stanford).

39. Cosin, J. Poder de adaptación a la oscuridad y vitamina A, en sangre, en sujetos normales y enfermos de pelagra con hiperqueratosis. (Capacity for dark adaptation and vitamin A in the blood, in normal subjects and in cases of pellagra with hyperchirotosis.) *Medicina, Madr.*, 1941, 9, No. 6.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The content of vitamin A in the blood was found to be uniformly much lower for the pellagra cases, although 40% of the normal subjects showed a content falling within the pellagra range. Very low amounts were noted for 15% of normal subjects. The number of observations was insufficient to determine the critical figure at which night vision is affected.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

40. Fowler, M. J. Value of orthoptic fusion training exercises in strabismus and related conditions. *Arch. Ophthalm., Chicago*, 1942, 28, 507-521.—Summarizing a study of 182 cases treated in the orthoptic clinic of the Albert Merritt Billings Hospital, the author concludes: "Pure orthoptic ('fusion') training exercises (exclusive of occlusion of one eye, use of glasses and prisms and surgical procedures on the eye) . . . were a failure in 180 cases." Attempts to improve the range of fusion were virtually a total failure. Attempts to develop the faculty of fusion were unsuccessful in all cases of abnormal retinal correspondence. Cases of anisome-

tropia also failed to respond to fusion training. Therefore, the synoptophore is of value primarily as a diagnostic and prognostic instrument.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).

41. Friedman, B. Observations on entoptic phenomena. *Arch. Ophthalm., Chicago*, 1942, 28, 285-312.—Medial opacities, folds in the corneal epithelium, channels in the corneal stroma, the pattern of the choroidal pigment, the vascular tree of the retina, pulsations of retinal vessels, transient scotomas caused by traction on the optic nerve, and the blue rings caused by prolonged pressure can all be observed entoptically. Conditions for making the observations are discussed, the observations described in detail, and their theoretical implications considered.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).

42. Hahn, H. Denominación de colores y su variación por el factor altura. (Identification of colors as influenced by the factor of altitude.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1942, 5, 312.—Abstract and discussion.

43. Hecht, S., Schlaer, S., & Pirenne, M. H. Energy, quanta, and vision. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 819-840.—Direct measurement of minimum energy required for threshold vision indicates a range of 54-148 quanta of blue-green light at the cornea, or 5-14 quanta actually absorbed by the retinal rods. This energy falls upon an area of 500 rods, so that it is impossible that each rod absorb 2 quanta; the visual effect rather requires that "one quantum must be absorbed by each of 5 to 14 rods." Data derived from statistical considerations confirm these figures. The fluctuation of response to stimulation at threshold is a function of variation of stimulus, rather than of the organism.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

44. Hering, E. Spatial sense and movements of the eye. (Trans. by C. A. Radde.) Baltimore: American Academy of Optometry, 1942. Pp. xii + 221. \$5.00.—This is a translation of Hering's treatise in Hermann's *Manual of physiology of the sense organs*, published more than 60 years ago. Topics covered are, among others: retinal correspondence, visual localization, double seeing, visual movement, movements of the eye ball, association of eye movements, stereoscopy, binocular color mixture, and contrast.—*C. H. Graham* (Brown).

45. Huxley, A. The art of seeing. New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. xi + 273. \$2.50.—Defective vision should not simply be compensated for by corrective lenses, which do nothing to improve the eyes themselves. A program of visual re-education, analogous to the re-education of paralysis victims, will tend to restore the normal function of the eyes. Such a program, developed many years ago by W. H. Bates, aims to reduce the tension and strain which lead to faulty habits of vision. The majority of visual defects are traceable to these habits of misuse of the eyes. The principal means of overcoming the habits are relaxation, blinking the eyes, breathing exercises, and exercises for promoting the mobility of the eyes.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).

46. Jahn, T. L., & Wulff, V. J. Allocation of electrical responses from the compound eye of grasshoppers. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 26, 75-88.—Extirpation of the optic ganglion prevents the occurrence of electrical oscillations recorded from the compound eye of the grasshopper. The extirpation also alters the wave form of the electroretinogram. "The explanation of the present data (which indicates 2 sites of origin of the ERG) is similar to the 3-component theory which accounts for the complex wave form of the vertebrate ERG."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).
47. Kleint, B. H. *Versuche über die Wahrnehmung.* (Experiments on perception.) Leipzig: Barth, 1940. Pp. 264. RM. 12.00.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The main problem concerns the relation between perception and the body (especially tonus). Other problems studied are: direction, movement, depth, Bárány's past pointing test, position and size, feelings of unfamiliarity, synesthesia, vertigo, etc.—L. H. Beck (Brown).
48. Kobrak, H. F. Acoustic movements of the human sound conduction apparatus. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 162-163.—Abstract.
49. Lasareff, P. P., & Boulanova, Z. V. Sur les fluctuations de sensibilité de la vision périphérique au cours de l'excitation successive de l'oeil droit et de l'oeil gauche. (Fluctuations in the sensitivity of peripheral vision during successive excitation of the right and left eyes.) *C. r. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1940, 29, 372-375.—Peripheral vision undergoes fluctuations in sensitivity as indicated by threshold determinations on the dark adapted eye. There is a considerable degree of parallelism in the fluctuations observed over the same period of time in the right and left eyes of an observer. In 166 series of such observations with 8 subjects a complete or partial parallelism was found in all but a few cases. This is interpreted to mean that in some portion of the occipital centers there is a diffusion of an excitatory substance in such a way as to influence simultaneously the incoming discharges from the two optic pathways.—L. A. Riggs (Brown).
50. Loken, R. D. The Nela test of color vision; investigation of sex differences, racial differences, and preliminary work on vitamin therapy. *Comp. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 17, No. 6. Pp. 37.—After preliminary investigations, 797 college students were administered the Nela test, the Ishihara test, and in some instances a wool-sorting test. The Nela test, as used in this investigation, comprised 24 triplets made of colored yarn. The subject was required to indicate, by pointing to it, which of the outer colors looked like the center one. Errors were analyzed in terms of the triplet involved and the subject's sex, race, age, reported smoking habits, and artistic proclivity. Males had a 3% and females a 1.5% error score on the Nela. The chi-square test failed to indicate significance for this sex difference. No age differences were apparent. Racial differences, in favor of the Jewish group, were small and probably insignificant. There was a suggestion of "a high sensitivity to color stimulation in the 'smoker' group." "Artists" and "non-artists" had comparable error scores. A comparison of the Nela with Ishihara scores showed wide discrepancies. The Ishihara test is criticized on the basis that it calls for response to form and brightness as well as to color cues. Evidence is presented which suggests that color deficiency may be remedied by use of large daily doses (25,000 units) of vitamin A. Norms for the Nela test are presented.—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).
51. McFarland, R. A., Holway, A. H., & Hurvich, L. M. *Studies of visual fatigue.* Boston: Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1942. Pp. 255 + viii + v.—The visual near-point proceeds initially during exercise, then recedes gradually as fatigue sets in. Near-point magnitude is highly correlated with natural pupil diameter. During exercise the pupil decreases initially and then tends to increase. The speeds of saccadic movement and accommodation are somewhat influenced by fatigue. Brightness, color, and flicker discriminations are also affected and may sometimes be used as indices of fatigue. The blink-rate is not a valid index. Relaxed blinking, however, may prevent the onset of fatigue, particularly in older subjects. A bibliography of specific references and a selected bibliography of additional reference material on visual fatigue are appended.—L. A. Riggs (Brown).
52. McKeon, W. M., & Wright, W. D. The characteristics of protanomalous vision. *Proc. phys. Soc. Lond.*, 1940, 52, 464-479.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 16: 17947.
53. Nash, C. S. Residual hearing. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1942, 52, 577-589.—"Residual hearing is the amount of hearing that remains after there is a degree of lasting impairment, but in the more common use it is the hearing of individuals with marked impairment and little or no understanding of speech." "A child with as little as 20 or 25 per cent of residual hearing may make notable improvement in his speech patterns, and it is generally recognized that the smallest amount of residual hearing may be of some possible use."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).
54. Perlman, H. B. Observations on acoustic trauma in war and in peace. *Ann. Otol., etc., St Louis*, 1942, 51, 541-544.—Abstract and discussion.
55. Peskin, J. C. The regeneration of visual purple in the living animal. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 26, 27-47.—The regeneration of visual purple in the intact frog eye was followed after bleaching by light. Its course resembled the progress of dark adaptation in the human eye in the effect of duration and intensity of light adaptation upon subsequent recovery. The concentration of visual purple increased slowly at first, then more rapidly, and then slowed again. "The course of visual purple regeneration may be described by the equation for a first order autocatalyzed reaction. This supposes that the regeneration of visual purple is catalyzed

by visual purple itself and accounts for the sigmoid shape of the data."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

56. Philip, B. R. Some factors in the discrimination of color mass. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1942, 4, 195-201.—In a problem involving the discrimination of color masses, it was shown that the cues that the subject obtains "from his experience with the experimental set-up detrimentally affect his judgment, impelling him to go counter to his judgment based on discriminatory ability." That is, a vague statistical knowledge of the trial sequence distorts his objective judgment. This tendency may be expected in many psychological experiments.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

57. Pinegin, N. I. Über die absolute Empfindlichkeit des Auges im ultravioletten und im sichtbaren Spektrum. (The absolute sensitivity of the eye in the ultraviolet and visible spectrum.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1941, 30, 206-211.—Stimuli having dominant wave-lengths of 390, 365, 334, and 313  $m\mu$  are clearly seen by the dark-adapted eye. Wave-lengths below 302  $m\mu$  are not visible. Control experiments have indicated that the eye is responding to the ultraviolet itself and not to light of longer wave-lengths arising as a result of fluorescence within the ocular media. The threshold for ultraviolet light is some ten to a hundred thousand times higher than for light in the "visible" region of the spectrum.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).

58. Plata, J. Sobre la relación entre los conocimientos senso-táctiles del ciego y los óptico-táctiles del vidente. (The relation between the tactual cognition of the blind and the visual-tactual cognition of seeing persons.) *Psicotecnia*, 1942, 3, 337-362.—Ten schematic figures cut from wood (60 x 35 x 5 mm.), and 20 control figures having partial resemblances to them, were used in the experiment. There were over 2000 normal subjects of both sexes, and 387 blind subjects, mostly adolescents. Presentation of the figures was sometimes tactual and sometimes visual. Normal subjects use visual criteria where possible, in recalling material presented tactually; if the figures prevent this, the production of schemas for drawing forms from memory is impeded. The community of tactual and visual experience is confined mainly to profile eminences; directional relationships are not properly perceived by touch alone. Blind subjects are open to less confusion; functioning with a different perceptual system, they achieve results which are as valid for practical purposes as those of the seeing subjects.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

59. Riccitelli, —, & Franchini, —. Algunos problemas físicos en el mecanismo de la audición. (Some physical problems in the mechanism of audition.) *Rev. argent. Oto-Rino-Laring.*, 1940, 13, Jan.-Feb.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This discussion of hearing theory comes to the conclusion that Helmholtz's resonance theory still stands.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

60. Rohr, J. Report of a hearing survey project. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 155-172.—The report covers the aims, operation, and results of a hearing survey project of the Wisconsin Work Projects Administration, covering 37,815 school children.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

61. Sainsbury, H. S. K. The testing of vision among mental defective children. *Med. Offr*, 1942, 67, 165-166; 173-174.—See *Child Developm. Abstr.* 16: 537.

62. Spence, K. W. The basis of solution by chimpanzees of the intermediate size problem. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 257-271.—After chimpanzees had been trained to respond to the intermediate member of three squares containing respectively 409, 256, and 160 sq. cms., they were tested with the stimulus combination of 256, 160, and 100 sq. cms. Two of the six chimpanzees responded to the configurational properties of the stimulus combination, but the other four subjects responded definitely on the 'absolute' basis. The tendency to respond on the absolute basis was intensified when the absolute stimulus was the largest member in the stimulus combination.—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

63. Spencer, D. E. Adaptation in colorspace. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1942, 32, 632.—Abstract.

64. Sugar, H. S. Malingering in military ophthalmology. *Milit. Surg.*, 1942, 91, 314-320.—From a medico-legal standpoint, such terms as "voluntary blindness," etc. are preferable to "malingering." The forms of ocular deception are: simulation, usually involving subjective functions, e.g. visual acuity or color vision; falsification in giving history; exaggeration; dissimulation of a real abnormality, frequent when men want to enter the service; and superficial self-inflicted injuries, usually accompanied by simulation of visual defect. Simulation of partial blindness is the most common form of ocular deception. The ophthalmological and behavior tests for detecting each form of deception are given.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

65. Tchijevskaya, T. N. L'influence des expériences répétées de l'abaissement de la pression atmosphérique sur la variation de la sensibilité de l'oeil au cours de la vision périphérique. (The influence exerted upon the variation in peripheral visual sensitivity by repeated experiments on the lowering of atmospheric pressure.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1941, 30, 212-214.—Thresholds were determined for the peripheral vision of 21 persons subjected to an experimental lowering of atmospheric pressure. Temperature was kept constant. With inexperienced subjects a slight lowering of the threshold appeared with moderate reductions in pressure; this effect disappeared, however, as the subjects became adapted to the change through repetition of the experiment. In all cases the threshold rose markedly with a more severe drop in pressure (corresponding to an altitude of 6,000 meters). The normal threshold could be restored at this pressure by inhalation of oxygen.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).

66. Victoria, M. *La gnosia corporal*. (Bodily gnosis.) Buenos Aires: El Ateneo, 1941. Pp. 87.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This study of the formation and nature of the conception of one's own body complements the author's previous work on apraxia (see 16: 1550). It contains 8 chapters, which deal with the genesis, perceptual and instinctive aspects, and aberrations of bodily gnosis. A foreword by Andre Ombredanne presents an analysis of the psychological aspects.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

67. Wald, G., Harper, P. V., Goodman, H. C., & Krieger, H. P. Respiratory effects upon the visual threshold. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 891-903.—Visual threshold for peripheral retina was determined in wholly dark adapted subjects. "Breathing room air or 32 to 36 per cent oxygen at about double the normal rate causes the visual threshold to fall to approximately half the normal value within 5 or 10 minutes." This effect is ascribed primarily to alkalosis, and can be abolished by adding CO<sub>2</sub> to the mixture. Breathing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> or 10% oxygen at the normal rate approximately doubles the threshold. "When 10% oxygen is breathed at twice the normal rate the threshold usually falls at first, then slowly rises to supernormal levels."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

68. Walls, G. L. *The vertebrate eye and its adaptive radiation*. Bloomfield Hills, Mich.: Cranbrook Institute of Science, 1942. Pp. xiv + 785. \$6.50.—This treatise on comparative ophthalmology is written both for the layman and the specialist. Part 1 outlines the essentials of the vertebrate (human) eye, the histology and physiology of the vertebrate retina, and discusses scotopic and photopic vision. To this is added an account of the embryological and evolutionary genesis of the eye. Part 2 discusses the following topics: adaptations to arhythmic activity as seen in photomechanical retinal changes and in pupil mobility; adaptations to diurnal activity; adaptations to nocturnal activity; adaptations to space and motion; adaptations to media and substrates including aquatic and aerial vision; and adaptations to photic quality including color vision in animals, dermal color-changes, and coloration of the eye. Part 3 traces the history of the eye from the lowest to the highest living vertebrates. There is a 24-page bibliography and an index and glossary.—*W. S. Hunter* (Brown).

69. Zeckel, A. Research possibilities with the deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 173-191.—The deaf child is not merely a normal person deprived of hearing but rather a totally different individual psychologically because of his sensory handicap. It is not clear whether the psychic structure of deaf persons has its cause in the defective development of the individual through loss of hearing, or whether an inferior psychic make-up is co-existent with deafness from the beginning. A comprehensive investigation will include classification of types of deafness and all possible neurological data, and study of intelligence, reaction and perception time,

suggestibility and phantasy of the deaf child, the field of consciousness, and attention. Suggestions on the special techniques in the psychological examination are included.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

[See also abstracts 15, 34, 78, 120, 132, 156, 217, 278, 290, 323, 331, 332, 348.]

## LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

70. Airapetianz, E., & Pyshina, S. Interoceptive conditioned connexions. Dynamics of processes of inhibition in the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres elicited by interoceptive impulses. *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1941, 30, 538-541.—Interoceptive as well as exteroceptive impulses are capable of evoking inhibitory effects and a post-inhibitory rebound analogous to that described by Sherrington in connection with spinal reflexes.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).

71. Airapetianz, E., Vassilevskaya, N., & Perelman, A. Interoceptive conditioned connexions. Formation of motor interoceptive conditioned connexion from the intestine. *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1941, 30, 250-253.—A portion of the intestine in the neighborhood of the duodenum was cut out and sewn to the external surface of the dog's skin. Nervous and vascular connections were kept intact. Thermal stimuli of 7° C. and 30° C. acquired an excitatory and an inhibitory character respectively as a result of reinforcing only the response to the colder stimulus.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).

72. Bersot, H. Les altérations psychiques provoquées par l'avitaminose E chez le rat. (Psychic changes produced by E avitaminosis in the rat.) *Schweis. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1942, 49, 286-287.—Abstract.

73. Brandt, H. F. Ocular photography as a scientific approach to the study of ocular patterns and their psychological implications. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1942, 19, 405-426.—Three experiments are reported in which eye movements were photographed while subjects observed material for 20, 10, and 15 seconds, respectively. (1) The subjects were required to observe and memorize the arrangement of small black blocks symmetrically grouped on a white ground. It was found that the number of fixations was about 4 per sec., that not more than 3 or 4 fixations were made without changing the direction of excursions, that horizontal excursions were more frequent and extensive than vertical excursions, and that 66% of fixations were in the left half of the field and 61% above the midline. (2) When two cards with 4 identical figures differently arranged were presented to two groups, about 1/3 of the time was spent on the upper left hand figure, slightly less on the upper right, less on the lower left, and least on the lower right. Achievement in reproduction correlated fairly well with time spent in observation. (3) When two pages from a mail

order catalogue were presented, men spent about 2/3 of the time looking at the men's page, regardless of its position, while women showed a lesser degree of concentration on the women's page. Various psychological and educational implications of these studies are mentioned. R. J. Beitel discussed the paper.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).

74. Brogden, W. J., & Gantt, W. H. Intra-neural conditioning. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 48, 437-455.—The experiments described "represent a study of intraneural conditioned responses established from movements initiated in the cerebellum. The cerebellar movements were produced by stimulation of the neocerebellum in chronic preparations (dogs), with induced currents. The movements elicited were contractions of the ipsilateral ear, neck, or shoulder muscles. . . . Such movements were made the basis for conditioned reflexes by preceding the electric shock with a bell or light. Both excitatory and inhibitory conditioned reflexes can be formed from the cerebellum with the same ease that they can be formed by using a painful shock applied to the skin of the leg."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

75. Burchard, E. M. L., & Myklebust, H. R. A comparison of congenital and adventitious deafness with respect to its effect on intelligence, personality, and social maturity. Part I: Intelligence. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 140-154.—Congenital deafness is here defined as "deafness which existed at birth;" adventitious deafness as "deafness acquired after the child had learned to speak." The subjects of the study were 189 children selected from a large school for the deaf. The basis of selection was the type of deafness: congenital or adventitious. Of the total group 121 were congenitally deaf and 68 adventitiously deaf. The Grace Arthur Performance Scale was administered, and the results obtained from the two groups were compared. Both groups were found to be of average intelligence, and the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant. Deaf boys tend to rate slightly superior in intelligence to deaf girls, but the difference is not significant. No differences were found between pupils who had resided more than 4 years in the school and those who were of less than 4 years residence.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

76. Cooper, J. B. An attempt to measure the "tension" values of interpolated situations. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 347-351.—After each of 20 college subjects had learned (whole method) a list of 25 nonsense syllables to a criterion of 2 errorless performances, a 2 min. delay was introduced in the next trial between the 12th and 13th syllables. 10 subjects were allowed to relax during the delay (simple delay), and 10 were required to perform a difficult task in the interval. "A simple delay in the middle of a performance will not increase time of performance or errors in performance immediately following the delay. . . . If this delay is . . . a period of changed and enforced activity, the time consumed in completing the performance

(following the delay) will be significantly increased."—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

77. Dulsky, S. G. Affect and intellect: an experimental study. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 199-220.—Theories and studies of the relationship between tested intelligence and emotional problems are reviewed. The present study was executed because of the methodological faults of earlier ones. 13 children who presented various behavior problems were tested (Stanford-Binet) before and after they had received an average of 15 months of play therapy. Eight cases gained in IQ following therapy, 4 of them significantly, and 5 cases lost in IQ. The group change was not significant. Eight cases were tested again, one year after the second test; little change in IQ was found. The significance of the findings is discussed.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

78. Ellson, D. G. Critical conditions influencing sensory conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 333-338.—"Two differences in procedure between an unsuccessful attempt by E. L. Kelley to obtain hallucinations (chromesthesia) by a conditioning procedure and the writer's previous successful attempts were examined experimentally. It was found that training subjects by presenting a tone at regular intervals with a gradual onset and termination produced a significantly greater proportion of subjects who reported the tone when it was not present than did similar training in which the tone was presented with sudden onset and termination. A comparison of the effect of telling the subjects the purpose of the experiment and that the tone would not be presented during a test period with the effect of not telling them did not show a significant difference in the proportion of subjects falsely reporting the tone."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

79. Ericksen, S. C. Variability of attack in massed and distributed practice. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 339-345.—"Previous experiments with rats have shown greater variability on the second of two daily trials than on the first. Such information led to the hypothesis that: learning problems which offer greater initial variability of attack should benefit more from massed than from distributed practice. An experimental check on the human level was interpreted as confirming this hypothesis. Certain limitations in generalizing this principle are indicated. Nevertheless, it is suggested that this concept of variability might be used to replace or supplement other and less objectively defined concepts in attempting to account for the differential effects of massed and distributed practice."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

80. Exarchopoulos, N. Die Übbbarkeit der Intelligenz und ihrer Teilfunktionen. (The capacity of intelligence and of its component functions to improve with practice.) *Z. angew. Psychol.*, 1941, 60, 321-345.—The IQ's of 141 normal first-grade children were measured by means of a Greek revision of the Binet-Simon scale at the beginning and the end of the school year. Of these children 70.92%

showed an increase, 2.13% no change, and 26.95% a decrease in IQ. An analysis of the test items based on the following classification of the components of intelligence: association and reproduction, critical ability, combinatorial ability, abstractive ability, inferential reasoning, attention and observation, yielded the conclusion that intelligence is not constant but is varying in its components.—L. H. Beck (Brown).

81. Gardner, L. P. Conditioning horses and cows to the pail as a signal. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 29-41.—Animals were conditioned to a pail as a signal of the presence of food in one of three feed boxes. Horses failed to learn a small 2-quart pail as a signal in front or on top of the box. With the addition of punishment for error, 15 of the 56 horses did learn the small pail signal on top of the box. A 12-quart pail in the feed-box with food in the pail was learned by horses. When the large pail was placed in front of the correct feed box, the horses learned it as a signal only if they had had previous training with the pail in the box. When the large pail was placed over the box, the horses averaged about twice as many errors as in the position in front of the box. The results for cows were similar to those for horses. The author concludes that "a signal to be learned must be spatially located near to the place of opening and readily integrated into the opening process."—L. I. O'Kelly (U. S. Army).

82. Girden, E. The dissociation of pupillary conditioned reflexes under erythroidine and curare. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 322-332.—"In the dissociated drug-state, induced with either erythroidine or curare, a pupillary dilation conditioned reflex (PD-CR) was established. After a sufficient number of paired training-combinations of light with shock, the initial 1/2-C was now followed by marked dilation or 'disturbance' (dilation-constriction) CR while the light was still on. There is some doubt concerning the 'disturbance' CR. The reason for this lies in the phenomenon of hippus which has been detected in a number of animals before training. Occasional quantitative tests indicated that the pupillary 'disturbance' CR in the drug-state may depend upon the hippus phenomenon, but that it is of greater magnitude. The disturbance oscillations, too, have been noted after conditioning in some cases in which the hippus effect was initially absent. But exact test of this specific question must await more extended quantitative measurements. The marked pupillary dilation CR, on the other hand, was qualitatively different from the hippus phenomenon, and unequivocally the result of conditioning-training. This CR (extreme dilation) was due to active stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system and not to inhibition of the parasympathetic component, since it disappeared or failed to develop when sympathetic innervation was eliminated."—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

83. Goldin, M. R., & Rothschild, S. Stability of intelligence quotients of metropolitan children of foreign-born parentage. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 673-676.—A number of Italian children were tested

in Grades I, IV, VI, and VIII. Between Grades I and IV a correlation coefficient of .46 was found; between the other grades, including IV,  $r$ 's were over .80. Instability of IQ at early grade levels is attributed mainly to language handicaps and home and community conditions.—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

84. Gulliksen, H. An analysis of learning data which distinguishes between initial preference and learning ability. *Psychometrika*, 1942, 7, 171-194.—Several sets of learning data furnished by I. Krechevsky have been analyzed in terms of meaningful parameters of the learning curve, and the changes in the frequency distributions of these parameters with changes in the experimental conditions have been studied. One of the parameters represents the animal's initial preference for the light or dark, the other represents learning ability. The analysis shows that destruction of about ten or fifteen per cent of the cortex, increases the animal's preference for the light and decreases the learning ability slightly. By ordinary methods of analysis, it is not possible to discover that both initial preference and learning ability have been changed by any given factor.—(Courtesy *Psychometrika*).

85. Heese, K. W. A general factor in improvement with practice. *Psychometrika*, 1942, 7, 213-223.—Results of 10 trials on 6 tests for 50 subjects were analyzed, first, by applying the centroid method to actual improvement or practice scores and, second, by applying a formula developed by Woodrow for determining factor loadings for practice scores from the differences between factor loadings of initial and final scores. Contrary to expectation, the two methods yielded discrepant results, for the explanation of which a hypothesis is advanced. The operation of a general factor was not demonstrated. Tentative interpretations of the factors extracted by the centroid method are offered.—(Courtesy *Psychometrika*).

86. Kanaev, I. On the question of lability of conditioned reflexes in twins. *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1941, 30, 856-858.—The rate of conditioning is markedly similar in the two members of a pair of unioval twins, but not so much so with fraternal twins. Intensive study of one pair of unioval twins reveals that the similarity in their reactions to the experimental routine is continued beyond the original conditioning and is also manifest during later phases involving inhibition and reinforcement.—L. A. Riggs (Brown).

87. Seashore, C. E. Talent. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 55, 169-173.—Only a minute portion of the potential resources are selected out in the progressive development of the personality of a child. Talent is defined as "the native capacity for exceptional achievement in various degrees," lack of talent, as "exceptional native limitation on the possibilities of development in a particular line of achievement." In talents such as poetry a complex hierarchy of native forces operates, such that the talent mirrors the personality of the child. The magnitude of individual differences in talent is proportional to the

narrowness of the talent being observed. Approximate measures of native ability in terms of a profile are of great value in interpreting achievement as successful or not and in guiding the child.—R. L. Solomon (Brown).

88. Stellar, E., Morgan, C. T., & Yarosh, M. Cortical localization of symbolic processes in the rat. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 107-124.—Rats were required to learn a linear maze under conditions where kinesthetic patterns could not determine the correct response, and where it appeared that the animals utilized a central symbolic function. After the rats had learned the maze to a stable performance level, cortical lesions varying in amount and location were produced, and tests were made for retention and relearning of the maze habit. "On the basis of the postoperative results, animals could be divided into two groups: those which showed marked loss of the habit and those which did not. Seven were in each group. With the exception of one rat, whose lesion seemed especially severe, the six showing amnesia had lesions in the frontal projection areas representing the medial and anterior parts of the ventral nucleus of the thalamus and corresponding generally to Fortuyn's area f. . . . The destruction of other areas had no effect upon maze-performance, and the mass of lesions had little to do with postoperative disturbances." From these results the authors conclude that the frontal areas are of primary importance in the psychological processes involved in the maze performance, that there are functional areas in the rat which correspond to the frontal lobes in primates, and that they play a similar role in behavior.—L. I. O'Kelly (U. S. Army).

89. Walker, K. C. The effect of a discriminative stimulus transferred to a previously unassociated response. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 312-321.—Twenty-five rats were first conditioned to press a lever for food reinforcement. Ten rats received discriminative training on a straightaway, the sound of a tone accompanying runs on which food was given, until five rats had shown evidence of a discrimination by running consistently faster when the tone was sounding. Ten control rats received identical training but with the tone sounding on all runs. Five rats had no straightaway training. All groups were then returned to the lever-pressing situation for two one-hour periods of experimental extinction during which the tone was alternately on and off for ten-minute intervals. The extinction curve for the rats which had formed a discrimination on the straightaway shows a distinct acceleration in rate of lever-pressing when the tone was sounding and a depression when it was not. Chi-square comparisons of this curve with those of all other groups show highly reliable differences.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

90. Woodbury, C. B. A note on "passive" conditioning. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 359-361.—This is a repetition, with improved technique, of an experiment by Miller and Konorski (see 3: 3007). A buzzer was paired with passive lifting of the dog's

right hind foot, and these events were followed by the presentation of a food pellet. After 350 trials, no conditioning was observed, in disagreement with the results obtained by Miller and Konorski. An explanation for their results is advanced, not involving a notion of "passive" conditioning.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

[See also abstracts 15, 93, 104, 118, 121, 131, 146, 150, 183, 224, 285, 348, 356, 359.]

## MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

91. Barcroft, J. The onset of respiration at birth. *Lancet*, 1942, 243, Part 2, 117-120.—The author describes a technique for studying intra-uterine behavior in the sheep fetus. "With a sheep under spinal anesthesia and immersed in a saline bath at body temperature, the amniotic sac can be laid bare, and the fetus—at say 30 days—may be seen through the transparent walls." Observations on the development of movement, the fetal respiratory mechanism, the onset of respiration at birth, and allied topics are reported.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

92. Bülbring, E., & Burn, J. H. The interrelation of prostigmine, adrenaline and ephedrine in skeletal muscle. *J. Physiol.*, 1942, 101, 224-235.—The purpose of these experiments, a continuation of the authors' previous work (see 16: 1791), is to ascertain whether adrenaline affects the action of prostigmine at the neuromuscular junction in the same way as at the synapse. When the cat's gastrocnemius is stimulated 4-6 times per min. through the nerve by single maximal shocks, the increased tension produced by prostigmine is much greater if adrenaline is added. With 15-45 shocks, prostigmine increases the tension, but adrenaline decreases it. Ephedrine has no action similar to adrenaline in relation to prostigmine; but after injection of ephedrine, adrenaline has a greater effect, presumably because its rate of destruction is then slower. Ephedrine should prolong the effect of adrenaline naturally produced in the body.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

93. Case, E. M., & Haldane, J. B. S. Human physiology under high pressure. I. Effects of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and cold. *J. Hyg., Camb.*, 1941, 41, 225-249.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 16: 17803.

94. Cowdry, E. V. [Ed.] Problems of ageing: biological and medical aspects. (2nd ed.) Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1942. Pp. xxxvi + 936. \$10.00.—This is a revision of a volume first published in 1939 under the sponsorship of the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. There are 34 individual contributions by specialists who survey the topic of ageing from the viewpoints of biology, sociology, physiology, psychology, and medicine. Among the papers are the following: human cultural levels, by C. Wissler; ageing of the nervous system, by M. Critchley; the eye, by J. S. Friedenwald; the ear,

by S. R. Guild; psychological aspects of ageing, by W. R. Miles (see 13: 3056); and changes in personality and psychosexual phenomena with age, by G. V. Hamilton (see 13: 3749).—L. A. Riggs (Brown).

95. Creegan, R. F. A symbolic action during bereavement. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 403-405.—"A certain young man expounded 'Our Little Joke' in a term paper in aesthetics, which was supposed to be an essay concerning the category of the ugly." An interview with the writer revealed that the exposition was autobiographical. The joke, which involved the killing of a pet dog by potassium cyanide, hanging, and a knife thrust, happened a few days after the death of the subject's mother, when he was 17 years old. Her heart attack concluded a political argument with the son. Her death made him a complete orphan. He admitted no grief or remorse but continued his scholastic and social activities as though nothing had happened. The subject's references to the episode "express certain psychological 'dynamisms' which, in their most general characteristics, are quite typical of bereavement situations and of attempts to resolve 'tensions' which are engendered in such situations."—C. H. Johnson (Portland, Oregon).

96. Curti, M. W. A further report on fear responses of white rats in the presence of cats. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 51-53.—Nine blind rats, isolated from birth from cats and other disturbing stimuli, were observed before, during, and after the introduction of a cat into an experimental cage. All of these rats showed a characteristic "freezing" behavior for from 4 to 57 minutes or longer. This serves as a check on an earlier experiment by the author, in which seeing rats were used, and in which it was suggested that it is a complex movement situation and not a specific stimulus that gives rise to fear responses toward cats. The present experiment shows that visual stimulation is not necessary for the arousal of fear behavior.—L. I. O'Kelly (U. S. Army).

97. Duthie, J. J. R., & Mackay, R. M. I. Vaso-motor reflexes in the control of body temperature in man. *Brain*, 1940, 63, 295-320.

98. Evans, C. L. [Ed.] Starling's principles of human physiology. (8th ed.) Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1941. Pp. x + 1247. \$10.00.—The present edition is enlarged by 138 pages and 119 figures. In addition there is a thorough revision by Evans of the chapter on the nervous system including data on reflexes and conditioned reflexes. The section on the special senses has again been revised by H. Hartridge under the headings: nervous mechanism of sensation, vision, hearing and speech, cutaneous sensations, and sensations of smell and taste.—W. S. Hunter (Brown).

99. Fairbanks, G. An acoustical study of the pitch of infant hunger wails. *Child Developm.*, 1942, 13, 227-232.—The vocalizations of one male infant were recorded and subjected to acoustical measurement. "On the consecutive monthly birth dates for

the first 9 months of life the regular 2 o'clock feeding was withheld, the infant was brought into the recording laboratory and placed before the microphone." A 4-minute recording was made after vocalization had become continuous. The pitch of the vocalizations recorded during the whole period varied from as low as 2 octaves below middle C to as high as 3 octaves above it. The mean pitch for the period was 556 c.p.s. Comparisons are made with the usual findings in adults. During the 9-month period, the mean pitch rose for the first 5 months and remained at a high level thereafter. There were "concomitant changes in pitch variability." Interpretations of the data both from the standpoint of growth and of conditioning are made.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

100. Fairchild, L. H., & Fairchild, H. C. Cats and all about them. New York: Orange Judd, 1942. Pp. 231. \$2.00.—Concerned with the "need for a comprehensive book on the care, culture, and life history of the domestic cat," the authors have attempted to cover in detail "the successful methods of selection, breeding, management, housing, as well as the training and habits of cats." Sections are also devoted to diseases and injuries, medicines, and drugs toxic to cats: poisons. The emphasis, throughout, is on the practical rather than the scientific approach. There are 34 figures, some 16 of which are pictures of different breeds of cats. Short bibliography and index.—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

101. Foltz, E. E., Ivy, A. C., & Barborka, C. J. Influence of components of the vitamin B complex on recovery from fatigue. *J. Lab. clin. Med.*, 1942, 27, 1396-1399.—Five persons on an adequate diet pedaled at a fixed rate on the bicycle ergometer in double work periods until their initial speed declined. The vitamin to be tested (thiamine hydrochloride, B complex parenteral, cocarboxylase, and riboflavin) or a placebo substituted at random intervals was then injected intravenously. 10 minutes later the subjects again worked to fatigue. None of the vitamins had any immediate effect on recovery. Double work periods enable the investigator to determine whether subjects are actually working to a designated point of fatigue. The per cent recovery is less variable than the first and second period work outputs for the total. The first period is the most variable.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

102. Garrote Vega, M. Enfermedad de las aceleraciones de los aviadores. (Acceleration sickness of aviators.) *Medicina, Madr.*, 1942, 10, 330-337.

103. Geier, F. M. The measurement of tension in the rat. A contribution to method. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 43-49.—The author assumes that "when a drive tension cannot immediately become expressed in goal-directed behavior due to strong barriers, it may be transferred into a 'conflict' tension and become expressed as restless, diffuse, distraction activity." An experiment is reported in which 2 groups of 7 male albino rats on a 24-hour hunger drive were used. Group A was given a pre-test

feeding of 2.5 grams of wet mash and immediately given an activity wheel test. Group B was fed its total food intake after the activity wheel test. Group A showed significantly more activity. Reversal of the feeding conditions for the two groups produced a reversal of the respective activity levels. "Tension, as expressed in activity, was increased as a result of expectation of a goal object, when hunger was held constant."—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

104. Gould, R. Repression experimentally analyzed. *Character & Pers.*, 1942, 10, 259-288.—Two hypotheses concerning the psychodynamics of repression are presented: (1) The level of emotional tension aroused within the individual by any given situation determines the extent of possible recall of that situation. (2) The specific motivational pattern operating at the time selectively determines, within the range set by the tension level, what aspects of the situation will be recalled. An experimental technique is described which gives promise as a test of validity of these hypotheses. Experimental situations were presented in such a manner as to threaten the self-esteem of the subject. Some of his own responses to them were represented to him as connoting favorable traits and others as unfavorable traits. Then the subject was required to recall some of his experiences in relation to these situations. The results are analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively, and items recalled or failed to be recalled are correlated with the affective tone established in the earlier part of the experiment. The hope is expressed that psychiatrists and psychologists will cooperate in the use of the clinic as a laboratory to overcome "the weaknesses arising from the exclusive use of either the laboratory or the clinical method."—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

105. Hanawalt, N. G. The role of the upper and lower parts of the face as a basis for judging facial expressions: I. In painting and sculpture. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 331-346.—Two experiments were performed. In the first facial expressions in paintings (portraits) were judged (recognition method) by one group from the whole face, by another group from the upper half of the face alone, and by a third group from the lower half of the face alone. In the second experiment, a similar method was used in studying judgments of facial expressions of statues (busts). The group seeing the whole face correctly determined the expression significantly more often than either of the other 2 groups for both painting and sculpture. There was no reliable difference between the upper half and the lower half group in either case. Facial expressions in paintings were more easily identified than in sculpture.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

106. Horlings, A. Can they have children? The problem of sterility and infertility. *Harper's Mag.*, 1942, 184, 184-189.—The author discusses the incidence, causes, and cure of sterility and infertility, including psychological factors. These conditions are, if anything, on the increase but can be cured "in a surprising number of instances."—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

107. Kelley, D. M., & Barrera, E. The alcohol susceptibility skin test. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 224-247.—This test is utilized in an experimental procedure wherein skin readings are directly compared with clinical alcoholic states and are checked by laboratory estimations of the blood alcohol content of the subjects. Special techniques are discussed which embody a method of estimating by clinical observation a specific level of psychological impairment, a method for the determination of blood alcohol levels, and the skin test. Results on 19 cases show a considerable degree of variability in the level of the blood alcohol when the same clinical status of moderate impairment is reached. There exists a correlation also of the skin reading, the blood level, and the degree of impairment; those subjects having the smallest skin reaction show moderate clinical impairment with the highest blood alcohol level, and those having the largest skin reaction show the same clinical impairment with a much smaller amount of alcohol in the blood.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

108. Kitching, E. H. Mental symptoms in bromide intoxication. *Brit. med. J.*, 1942, Part 1, 754-757.—Psychological symptoms of bromide intoxication are described and illustrated by 9 cases. Toxic and non-febrile confusion is the most important symptom. In early stages there is a tendency to confuse words in relation to objects. As intoxication progresses, the perceptual defect increases until there is confusion of memory, inability to identify people, loss of orientation, and general clouding of consciousness. General depression and loss of motor control, considerable motor restlessness, predominately visual hallucinations, and variable paranoid ideas are other symptoms. In acute and severe cases there is only continual, incoherent muttering. Diagnosis depends upon the physical and psychological signs (both not very specific), plus a blood-bromide level of greater than 100 mg. per 100 cc., plus rapid amelioration of symptoms with sodium chloride therapy.—*D. A. Grant* (Wisconsin).

109. McCloy, C. H. "Blocks test" of multiple response. *Psychometrika*, 1942, 7, 165-169.—A simple test of multiple serial response is proposed which makes use of materials which are inexpensive and easily prepared, and that do not get out of order. The test employs twenty-four colored blocks placed in two rows on a table. The total equipment needed consists of the blocks and a watch.—(Courtesy *Psychometrika*).

110. McNally, W. J., & Stuart, E. A. Physiology of the labyrinth reviewed in relation to seasickness and other forms of motion sickness. *War Med.*, Chicago, 1942, 2, 683-771.—This is a comprehensive review of the literature with an extensive bibliography, under the headings: semicircular canals, otoliths, saccules, linear acceleration, centrifugal force, intralabyrinthine pressure, threshold of labyrinthine stimulation, nystagmus, deaf-mutism, muscle tone and the labyrinth and the vegetative nervous

system, intracranial connections of the labyrinth, and habituation. Each section has a summary.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

111. Meltzer, H. The psychological testing of pathological liars. *Nerv. Child*, 1942, 1, 314-334.—The paper reviews the various methods that have been used in the detection and measurement of lying. The principal methods have been the test situations of Hartshorne and May, free association techniques, and physiological measures.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

112. Mills, C. A. Climate makes the man. New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. vi + 320. \$3.00.—This book is a non-technical review of the findings of the author and others on the effects of climate on man's behavior. There are 3 main divisions of the book, dealing respectively with: (1) the history of the approach, the findings on experimental animals, the results of vitamin diets in different climates, and the problem of tropical maturity (the early ideas on which the author presents as fallacious); (2) the effects of climate on the rate of activity, the effects of drugs in different climates, behavior in stormy, hot, and smoky areas, climatic effects on certain diseases, barometric pressure and mood, climate and reproduction, and a discussion of the effects of artificial climates; (3) life as affected by atmosphere and sunspots, climatic effects on past and future migrations, wars, and social behavior. No index or bibliography.—*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

113. Mills, C. A. What price glory? *Science*, 1942, 96, 380-381.—Data are presented which indicate that the more prominent physicians, as determined by the number of obituary lines in the *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, live longer than the less prominent ones. This difference is highly reliable. "Those whose death received bare mention lived to the greatest age." But the difference between their death ages and those of the most prominent physicians is not reliable.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

114. Moore, J. E. Some psychological aspects of yawning. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 289-294.—The limited literature on the yawning reflex is summarized. In this exploratory study, three procedures were utilized. In the first, trained "stimulators" attempted to evoke yawns in public gatherings by simulating yawns; the simulated yawns evoked the reflex in a number of cases in each assemblage. In the second procedure, simulated yawns were recorded and presented phonographically to college students and to 8th grade blind pupils; a few of the former and several of the latter group were stimulated to yawn by this technique. Motion pictures of simulated yawns successfully evoked the reflex in some college students in the third procedure. 9 references.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

115. Noble, G. K., & Aronson, L. R. The sexual behavior of *Anura*. I. The normal mating pattern of *Rana pipiens*. *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, 1942, 80, 127-142.—Laboratory studies and field observations were correlated to compose a complete description of breeding behavior in the

leopard frog. The significance of various calls and their relationship to the sexual cycle and quantitative details of egg-laying behavior in 41 ovipositions were determined. Investigation of the sensory basis of reproductive behavior revealed that sex discrimination, which occurs during amplexus, is based upon the fact that an ovulated female is much fatter than a male or a non-ovulated female, and that non-ovulated females and males emit a warning croak when they are clasped, whereas the ovulated female is silent. The oviposition reflexes of the female are elicited by the tactile stimulation associated with the male's sexual clasp. The ejaculatory pumps of the male occur in response to tactile stimuli resulting from the egg-laying movements of the female. Pseudo-oviposition (egg-laying reflexes) was induced in gravid, non-ovulated females following interperitoneal injection of physiological saline solution which increased the female's girth and prevented the utterance of the warning croak.—*F. A. Beach* (American Museum of Natural History).

116. Norman, H. N. Fetal hiccups. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 65-73.—Hiccups were identified in about one-seventh of the fetal activity records of the Fels Research Institute. They occur most frequently during the last trimester of the prenatal period, with a maximum occurrence in the third and fourth weeks before birth. "The evidence suggests the possibility that all fetuses exhibit the phenomenon at some time but that there are real individual differences in the incidence. . . . No clear-cut differences were found between the mothers of the most and least frequently hiccupping fetuses, nor between the fetuses themselves at birth. . . . Anoxemia is suggested as a possible cause of fetal hiccups."—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

117. Orlov, A. P., Novikov, B. G., & Woitkewitsch, A. A. Effect of castration on the homing faculty of the carrier pigeon. *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1940, 27, 406-408.—The homing ability of the carrier pigeon is not contingent upon the presence of the sex hormone. An experiment on the homing of castrated versus normal birds shows no significant difference between groups with respect to speed of return. A larger percentage of losses in the normal group as compared to the castrated group suggests that the latter may even be superior in homing ability.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).

118. Promptov, A. N. Ein artbedingtes stereotypisches Verhalten und seine Bildung bei wilden Vögeln. (Stereotyped behavior which is peculiar to a species, and its development in wild birds.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. URSS*, 1940, 27, 171-175.—Every species of bird has a characteristic manner of locomotion (whether flying, running, hopping, or climbing). The bird call, the seizing of prey, and the ecological adjustment are also peculiar to the species. The characteristic behavior patterns of some 150 birds have been studied both in the laboratory and in the natural habitat. In control experiments the young of one species have been reared by birds of

another species. Specifically inherited behavior has been distinguished in the mode of flight, the type of generalized nervous reaction (as in the dogs observed by Pavlov), and the manner in which conditioned responses are built up.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).

119. Rein, H. *Einführung in die Physiologie des Menschen*. (Introduction to human physiology.) Berlin: Springer, 1941. Pp. xi + 507. RM. 19.60.

120. Richardson, W. B. Reaction toward snakes as shown by the wood rat, *Neotoma albigula*. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 1-10.—Observation of the wood rat's behavior when placed in the same cage with a snake shows three phases of reaction: (1) orientation, "during which the wood rat utilizes its senses to perceive stimuli;" (2) alarm, manifested by thumping of the hind feet; and (3) panic, characterized by "intense fear and hasty random movements." By varying the stimulus conditions "it was found that the perception of any two stimuli (sight, sound, odor, movement) was insufficient to produce a typical alarm." All stimuli must be present to produce the typical reaction.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

121. Shock, N. W., & Scow, R. O. The effect on learning of repeated exposures to lowered oxygen tension of the inspired air. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 55-63.—Three experiments are presented in which 20 male rats, 90-100 days of age, were used. (1) The rats were trained to a simple black-white discrimination at 21% O<sub>2</sub> until the 21st day, when the O<sub>2</sub> tension in the maze was reduced to 12-15%. The trend of error was not changed, but the time gradually increased. (2) 17 of the animals were trained to discriminate vertical as opposed to horizontal black bars. Training was at 21% O<sub>2</sub> for 7 days. On succeeding days the O<sub>2</sub> content was reduced gradually to 9.5% on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days. There was no significant change in errors, but the time curve increased progressively. (3) 15 of the animals were trained to discriminate between equilateral triangles, on base and on point. The training period was begun with 7.5-9.5% O<sub>2</sub>. No significant learning, as measured by time or errors, occurred. On the 10th day normal O<sub>2</sub> tension was restored, and a reduction in time and errors occurred. On the 19th day the animals returned to a low O<sub>2</sub> tension, with a rise in time and errors. With the restoration of normal O<sub>2</sub> tension on the 28th day, time and errors again fell. "Adequate oxygenation of the central nervous system is essential for normal learning."—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

122. Verschuer, O. v. *Leitfaden der Rassenhygiene*. (Outline of racial hygiene.) Leipzig: Thieme, 1941. Pp. 260. RM. 9.00.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The first part of the volume includes an historical introduction, a discussion of the principles of heredity, an account of biotypes, the biology of races, and the biological history of the German people. The second part deals with hereditary pathology; and the third, with diagnostics, treatments, and marriage. 134 illustra-

tions, including color plates.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

[See also abstracts 24, 28, 29, 30, 51, 65, 67, 72, 73, 77, 82, 96, 126, 157, 167, 174, 185, 264, 283, 285, 287, 321].

#### PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

123. Barnouw, V. Siberian shamanism and western spiritualism. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1942, 36, 140-168.—Many similarities have been found between shamanistic performances of primitive tribes of Northeastern Siberia and modern spiritualistic séances of western civilization. This article is concerned with the problem of explaining these similarities and does not deal with the question of the supernormality of the phenomena. The hypotheses of diffusion, parallelism, "survival," and "revival" are rejected as explanations, while that of convergence is shown to be the most adequate. Further ethnological and psychical research is needed before these similarities can be fully understood.—*B. M. Humphrey* (Duke).

124. Berliner, B. The concept of masochism. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1942, 29, 386-400.—The concepts of the nature and origin of moral and sexual masochism held by Krafft-Ebing, a group of physiological sexologists, and Freud, are reviewed. The author rejects Freud's use of the death instinct as an explanatory principle but retains his emphasis on the importance of the relation between ego and superego. The superego is the product of the passing of the Oedipus situation and of the introjecting of pre-genital love objects. At the pre-genital level the child's personal relations are predominantly passive and dependent, and its love object often gives pain and hostility as well as affection. Since the love of the object is needed, the child accepts suffering as the price to be paid for the gratification of his infantile aims. Later, the superego of the child is projected into reality, and he reacts to the world as to his pre-genital attachments. Moral masochism is thus pre-genital in origin, and the passivity associated with it is infantile in nature. Masochistic sexual perversions may result if, when the child is passing into the genital stage, he experiences pain from his new love object. It is, then, a genitalized moral masochism.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

125. Ellson, D. G. Book publications in psychical research and spiritualism in wartime. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 388-392.—"The number of book publications (titles) listed under spiritualism and psychical research headings in publishers' comprehensive annual catalogues is presented for five-year periods from 1891 to 1940. A large but temporary increase in the number listed was found for both Great Britain and the United States during the 1916-20 period, a period which includes the last three years of World War I."—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

126. Feldman, S. On blushing. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 249-261.—The phenomenon of blushing is

discussed from the psychoanalytical viewpoint. The author presents the psychodynamics and reviews the occasions which bring forth this condition. The treatment concerns the resolution of all presenting libidinous conflicts, all general traumata involved, while the false super-ego must be pointed out and the time when the castration complex developed must be analyzed.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

127. Hettinger, J. Exploring the ultra-perceptive faculty. London: Rider, 1941. Pp. xii + 172. 12s. 6d.

128. Hettinger, J. Exploring the ultraperceptive faculty. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1942, 36, 169-181.—The author believes that the time has come for investigations of ESP to be focused on the exploration of the nature of this ability rather than on continued demonstrations of its existence. He also advocates dispensing with statistics and adopting "truly creative methods of exploration," which promise to yield more important evidence. Some examples from the author's current experiments are given in support of this view.—*B. M. Humphrey* (Duke).

129. Humphrey, B. M., & Rhine, J. B. A confirmatory study of salience in precognition tests. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 190-219.—The data in this report are presented as confirmatory evidence for the phenomenon of precognition, based on an examination of salience (relation of rate of success in the end segments of a run to success in the middle segments). "This effect is found, as in earlier instances, primarily in a significant covariation-CR between the salience ratios of the run and those of the 5 segments of the run."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

130. Kelson, H. Platonic love. *Amer. Imago*, 1942, 3, 3-110.—A detailed examination of Plato's writings supports the view that Plato was "a soul shaken by most powerful affects, in whom resided—alloyed to its Eros from which it could not be distinguished—an unsuppressible will to power over men." The Platonic Eros was homosexual in type and was morally repudiated by Athenian culture. It is characteristic of the homosexual Eros that guilt and inferiority feelings arising from it are "overcompensated by a self-consciousness increased by social ambition. The political and the related pedagogic endeavors are those which especially thrive in this spiritual atmosphere; out of the same atmosphere also come the need for justification and its attendant ethical problem: the postulate of justice which serves to legitimize the fact of dominance over others." The fundamental tone of Plato's life was political ambition, and the dynamics of his life and of his philosophy arose from the homosexual Eros. He experienced a basic conflict between pessimistic flight from the world and optimistic leadership over the world.—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

131. Leshan, L. The breaking of a habit by suggestion during sleep. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 406-408.—20 nail-biters heard a record

which contained 50 repetitions of the sentence "My finger-nails taste terribly bitter" played 6 times a night for 54 nights in succession, approximately 2½ hours after the subjects had gone to sleep. At the end of the experiment, 8 of the 20 had stopped their nail-biting, while there was no change among the equal number of controls.—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

132. Middleton, W. C. The frequency with which a group of unselected college students experience colored dreaming and colored hearing. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 221-229.—Questionnaires were distributed to 277 college sophomore men and women to secure data on the occurrence of colored dreaming and colored hearing. 99.97% of the subjects reported having dreams; 40% reported a lack of color in their dreams. Various comments made by the subjects about their colored dreams are presented; sex differences were apparent. 50% of the cases reported that they experienced colored hearing; numerous comments by these subjects are presented.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

133. Moore, M. A note on conchology. *Amer. Imago*, 1942, 3, 113-128.—Through the use of a mixture of free association and general recollection, a psychiatrist examines the basis of his liking for shells.—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

134. Pedersen, S. Some psychoanalytic notes on a case of actual neurosis with obsessions. *Psychanal. Rev.*, 1942, 29, 427-433.—The course of analysis of a neurotic with strong obsessions is briefly reviewed. The patient's eidetic imagery appeared to be a factor leading to his choice of obsessions as the neurotic symptom.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

135. Pope, D. H., & Pratt, J. G. The ESP controversy. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 174-189.—A review of the criticisms that have in the past 8 years been leveled against the ESP experiments, and discussion of the effect of the criticisms upon the research program.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

136. Pratt, J. G. Approaches to the investigation of ESP. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1942, 36, 122-139.—An examination was made into the literature of ESP for suggestions as to the causes of success and failure in ESP tests. After a survey of three main modes of approach, the author arrived at the conclusion that it might be worthwhile to return to the method of first finding gifted subjects by informal testing methods and then later applying rigid, more formal test procedures. However, this method is not advocated to the exclusion of all others.—*B. M. Humphrey* (Duke).

137. Reeves, M. P., & Rhine, J. B. Exceptional scores in ESP tests and the conditions. I. The case of Lillian. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 164-173.—Using the open-matching method, this 9-year old girl made runs of 23 and 25 correct calls, respectively. The average of her other trials using this technique was below chance expectancy. This leads the writers to postulate that during the 2 unusually successful trials, some unique factor was at work. Examination of the protocols suggests the possibility

that extreme determination to score correctly was the factor operating. It may be possible that the encouragement of such a factor may partially overcome the characteristic lack of conscious control of the ESP process, and tend to stabilize the experimental phenomena.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

138. **Rose, J. A.** Democracy and the philosophy of will therapy. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1942, 29, 401-405.—Fromm's assertion, that Rank's philosophy is fascistic, is challenged and it is shown that the spirit and aims of analytic therapy are directly opposed to fascistic ideology.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

139. **Stuart, C. E., & Smith, B. M.** A second study of the effect of tempo rates of matching. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 220-231.—This ESP experiment was carried out in 2 series, a year apart. In the first series, card-matching done at a tempo preferred by the subject gave extra-chance results, while matchings forced at a non-preferred tempo were not significant. In the later series, both varieties of procedure yielded scores somewhat below chance expectancy. The lack of demonstration of the tempo effect in the second series is attributed to motivational factors.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

140. **Weigert, E. V.** Dissent in the early history of psychoanalysis. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 349-359.—Discussion is given of the departures of Adler and Jung from psychoanalysis. Their general characteristics, Adler's emphasis upon the ego with neglect of its libidinal aspects, and Jung's neglect of the rational ego with emphasis upon mystical sublimation processes, are outlined, and contrasts and parallels are drawn with Freudian teachings. The importance of such dissent, in addition to its own intrinsic values, in furthering the development of any school of thought is stressed.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

141. **White, R. W., & Shevach, B. J.** Hypnosis and the concept of dissociation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 309-328.—There is no doubt that hypnotic suggestion can bring about a separation of activities in a way that could not be duplicated by ordinary volition. This separation is most marked for processes that lie within the realm of consciousness; it diminishes to the vanishing point as one proceeds to those unwitting implicit processes that give little token of themselves in awareness and little foothold for volitional influence. Only with this qualification can the concept of dissociation be applied to hypnosis. Dissociative boundaries by no means necessarily follow natural lines of cleavage; they do not have to surround innate biological systems nor are they required to enclose systems built up in the person's experience. This fact tends to shift interest from dissociation to suggestion which would seem to be the more inclusive even though not the more definable concept. Whatever the nature of the hypnotic state, it does not seem to be adequately conceptualized by dissociation. The pathway to the theory of hypnotism passes first through suggestion and then to some further concepts capable of ordering the facts. What these

concepts may be is the topic of another paper (see 16: 577).—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

[See also abstracts 195, 207, 214, 234, 255, 344, 363.]

## FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

142. **Anderson, C.** Chronic head cases. *Lancet*, 1942, 243, Part 2, 1-4.—The author reports his investigations of 150 cases, consecutive admissions of service men, in which head injury was considered responsible for a variety of mental and physical symptoms, such as headaches, mild depressions, hysterical and epileptic seizures, fugues, amnesias, etc. Of the 150, 64 returned to their units, and 86 were recommended for discharge. The author concludes that "reactions of the personality as a whole should be assessed to evaluate the cause of the symptoms and the prognosis. Neurological signs are uncommon after head injury, and psychiatric and psychometric investigations are therefore important. Cases suspected of neurosis or malingering may have developed organic sequelae after slight head injury. . . . Neuropsychiatric control of these cases is desirable, from the onset till the final disposal of the patient; it is useless to send back to duty patients who are not fully recovered. The patient who denies his illness may develop neurotic reactions, superimposed on organic symptoms."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

143. **Banay, R. S., & Davidoff, L.** Apparent recovery of a sex psychopath after lobotomy. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 59-66.—The patient was a 52-year-old man who had a long history of homosexual and masochistic practices. "Within three weeks after the operation, the compulsive drive of his sexual obsessions ceased. Masturbation, a lifelong and daily habit, did not recur. Although some reduction in energy output was apparent, his performance and intellectual capacity remained on the pre-operative level. The patient gained insight and evidenced a newly developed ethical sense. From a social viewpoint he could be regarded as recovered."—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

144. **Bell, R. A.** Reports of medical survey: a review of law pertaining thereto. *Nav. med. Bull., Wash.*, 1942, 40, 608-621.—The trained psychiatrist classifies the unadaptable, emotionally unstable, queer, inapt individuals who present personality defects without physical or mental illness, as constitutional psychopaths. As a group, constitutional psychopaths are not unconscious of their actions and are not unmindful of the consequences thereof, and they may be held legally accountable. If they demonstrate an inaptitude for the service, they rate an inaptitude discharge.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

145. **Bergler, E.** The psychological interrelation between alcoholism and genital sexuality. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 1-13.—The author rejects the hypothesis that alcohol narcotizes the conscience and allows the suppressed sexual desires of the alcoholic to be manifested directly, i.e. without complicated transformations in the form of defense

mechanisms. What the alcoholic really does, is to "bring up to a higher level the unconscious recollections of the early days of infancy when to drink at the breast or out of the bottle was not only a caloric necessity but also a pleasure." This return to the oral stage is associated with unconscious feelings of revenge for the oral denial. Genitality is then affirmed as a life-giving defense mechanism against these murderous revenge phantasies.—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

146. Bijou, S. W. The development of a conditioning methodology for studying experimental neurosis in the rat. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 91-106.—Apparatus and method are described for producing experimental neurosis in the rat by means of Pavlovian conditioning. The apparatus consists of a device for holding the animal and for administering stimuli. A number of experiments leading to the development of the procedure are described. "The developed methodology yields reliable, objective records of the various phases of conditioning and permits a high degree of control over general behavior, and is, therefore, well suited for studying the 'Pavlovian type of experimental neurosis' in the rat."—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

147. Bohn, S. S. General and cerebral lesions associated with feeble-minded. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 48, 156-158.—Abstract and discussion.

148. Bozzi, R. Contributo clinico allo studio della patogenesi della narcocataplessia. (Clinical contribution to the study of the pathogenesis of narcocataplexy.) *Note Psichiat.*, Pesaro, 1941, No. 2.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Narcocataplexy differs from narcolepsy in that it involves more of the somatic component, is almost reflex in character, and has less in common with ordinary sleep. Cases are presented to support K. Wilson's thesis of its epileptoid character.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

149. Bradley, C., & Bowen, M. Behavior characteristics of schizophrenic children. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 296-315.—"Eight prominent behavior characteristics of schizophrenic and schizoid children have been enumerated as the results of prolonged observation of 14 such patients in a children's neuropsychiatric hospital." These arranged in order of frequency and importance are: seclusiveness, irritability when seclusiveness is disturbed, daydreaming, bizarre behavior, diminution in number of personal interests, regressive nature of personal interests, sensitivity to comment and criticism, and physical inactivity. A working definition of these characteristics is presented, and the significance of each is discussed.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

150. Brown, J. S. Factors determining conflict reactions in difficult discriminations. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 272-292.—Rats were tested as regards brightness discrimination in easy, difficult, and impossible situations. Using a conditioning technique, half of the animals were shocked for

approaching the negative stimulus, while the other half merely received no food. "The kinds of behavior which are obtained when a difficult or impossible discrimination is presented may be arranged along a continuum varying from indiscriminate approaches at one end, through blocking (refusal to choose), to going out of the field or withdrawing, at the other end. . . . These types of behavior are best reflected by number of errors, head moves, and strength of pull, respectively. . . . On the series of increasingly difficult discriminations, the rats' normal behavior showed progressive disruption. Animals operating under strong drive with no shock, showed a preponderance of indiscriminate approaches as revealed by number of errors. Animals with weak drive plus shock showed a preponderance of blocking and withdrawal responses."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

151. Cooper, E. L., & Sinclair, A. J. M. War neuroses in Tobruk; a report on 207 patients from the Australian Imperial Force units in Tobruk. *Med. J. Aust.*, 1942, 2, 73-77.—"The prognosis of war neurosis depends largely on accurate diagnosis and early treatment. To an equal extent the results of treatment depend on the cooperation of the soldier's unit and the whole of the army organization. The results obtained in Tobruk and Kfar Vitkin justify the statement that the prognosis of war neurosis is good. Sixty per centum of the men have returned to units as fit for front line service, and only 12% have returned to Australia permanently unfit."—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

152. Crow, L. D., & Crow, A. Mental hygiene in school and home life; for teachers, supervisors, and parents. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1942. Pp. xii + 474. \$3.00.—This practical manual describes the factors and forces that function as directing influences in individual adjustment. A positive approach is emphasized because prevention and preservation are of greater concern to educators and parents than is cure. Part I takes up the nature and function of mental hygiene, and the nature and needs of the individual. Part II discusses the application of hygienic principles in relation to factors of adjustment or maladjustment that are inherent in an individual's affective nature. Part III describes factors in family, vocational, and community adjustments. Mental hygiene in relation to school functions and personnel is discussed in Part IV where chapters deal with the curriculum, teacher adjustments, hygienic supervision, behavior control, value and use of diagnostic techniques, and guidance. Part V presents an analysis of the adjustment factors effective in the life of any one individual as he progresses through preschool, elementary and secondary schools, and college to adulthood. The adjustment of the physically handicapped is not forgotten. The integrated personality is conceived to be the goal of hygienic development, so the final chapter discusses personality. Discussion topics and supplementary readings conclude each chapter.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

153. Davidoff, E. The treatment of pathological liars. *Nerv. Child.*, 1942, 1, 358-388.—As pathologic

lying is in general a function of the integration of the child's personality, it is frequently found in association with neurotic, psychopathic, or other disorders. Treatment must consequently be individualized, and planned in relation to the entire personality. In distinguishing between average and pathologic lying, the genesis and growth of the lie must be considered as well as the individual's attitude toward factual experience. Further, the needs of the individual which are expressed in the lie must be taken into account in estimating prognosis. Liars are classified from the standpoint of prognosis, and also in terms of transitional developmental tendencies which may be associated with lying. The problems and techniques of therapy involved in each type are discussed in detail. Two case studies are included.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

154. Davidson, S. M. **Anxiety states arising in naval personnel, afloat and ashore.** *N. Y. St. J. Med.*, 1942, 42, 1654-1656.—Anxiety symptoms are commoner in bombed districts than on warships at sea. Air attack is the main causative factor on shipboard. One gets used fairly quickly to the possibility of submarine attack since, as signs of impending catastrophe are lacking, there is no suspense. There are no comparative data as to what states men trapped in a sinking ship might have developed later. There is a vast difference between navy and army flying because the navy plane has greater limitations and the pilot faces the additional danger, through an error of navigation, of failing to regain the carrier. Anxiety states in naval pilots manifest themselves as ordinary overstrain, recurrent incapacitating symptoms (night-blindness, vertigo) beginning about a week before sea duty, and permanent breakdowns after a close call.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

155. Dollard, J. **Victory over fear.** New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1942. Pp. 213. \$2.00.—This book is addressed, not to the person who is seriously troubled, but to those who are already adjusting to the problems of life, but are handicapped by unreal fears. These seven unreal fears, some of which are found in all of us, are fear of failure, of sex, of self-defense, of trusting others, of thinking, of speaking, and of being alone. Fear can be overcome only by frank and objective self-study. The general techniques and principles of self-study are explained, and then presented specifically in relation to each of these fears. The way in which unreal fears develop, and persist, is also explained. The real fears which exist today are considered as well, and some possible adjustments suggested.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

156. Emerson, R. **In the interest of preventing blindness; psychological attitudes of the visually handicapped toward treatment.** *Social Serv. Rev.*, 1942, 16, 477-496.—Great emotional significance attaches to vision and the eye, and a threat to the eyes arouses a deep emotional response. Some kind of fear underlies the attitude of the visually handicapped individual toward his treatment or condition.

The author discusses at length the role of the case worker in understanding the import of the medical recommendations, the previous life adjustment of the patient, and the meaning of the illness to the patient. The case worker must strive for some form of inner reconciliation on the part of the blind individual.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

157. Farris, E. J., & Yeakel, E. H. **Sex and increasing age as factors in the frequency of audiogenic seizures in albino rats.** *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 75-78.—Two groups of albino rats from the Wistar Institute colony were used. One group (38 males and 38 females) were subjected to air blasting from 21 to 240 days of age. Similar treatment of the second group (33 males and 34 females) was terminated at 120 days of age. Five minutes daily exposure was given for 5 days a week. Frequency of seizures decreased considerably with advancing age in both sexes. From 26 to 40 days of age the seizures in males exceeded those in females, and in the final period of testing (after 125 days) the females exceeded the males. The general decrease in the frequency of seizures as the experiment proceeded is interpreted as being due to increasing age rather than to adaptation to the stimulus.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

158. Flescher, J. **The "discharging function" of the convulsive seizure; regarding the psychodynamic mechanism of the healing process of the artificial fits of electroshock.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 274-285.—The author suggests that the therapeutic effect of electrically induced convulsions is due to the fact that the motor activity occurring during convulsions serves to give expression to strong, forbidden, aggressive impulses. There is no guilt attached to this reaction since no object is attacked. The same mechanism may be operating in epileptic seizures; thus the personality of the epileptic may be a pre-disposing factor for attacks rather than a product of these attacks.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

159. Giberson, L. G. **A wartime survey of industrial psychiatry.** *Med. Clin. N. Amer.*, 1942, 26, 1085-1103.—The motive power for the current social changes in industry comes from the upheaval of the depression with its casualties, and the concrete drive of war economy. Both sources have brought forward the same aims: conservation of manpower, rehabilitation of marginal labor, utilization of individual capacities, and concern for mental health. Both emphasize one basic doctrine: the worker's indivisibility as a social and industrial unit. The economic and engineering conception of industry has neglected the worker's hunger for personal significance and has attempted to fill the emotional black-out with "loyalty," "get-together," etc. The chief psychiatric dangers of wartime industry are hysteria, excessive fatigue, maladjusted personalities, marginal labor groups, racial antagonisms, crude new authority, and propaganda. Characteristic behavior patterns of war workers are emerging: the upset ritualist, excited enthusiast, emotional ex-

pansionist, nouveau-bellicose, and deaf-static. In any large industry 20-25% of the workers, ranging from the lowest to the heads, will be unable, for chronic or temporary causes, to bear industrial strains efficiently and would therefore profit by psychiatric guidance.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

160. Goldstein, K. **Aftereffects of brain injuries in war: their evaluation and treatment. The application of psychologic methods in the clinic.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1942. Pp. 244. \$4.00.—Report is made of a systematic detailed study of 2,000 patients suffering from skull and brain injuries of gunshot origin. Some of the patients were seen within a few days of the injury, a much larger number within a few weeks, and a few a year or two later. 100 were kept under observation continuously for 10 years, and a larger number were seen less frequently, but detailed records were kept on them for 10 years. The book is divided into two sections: symptomatology, and treatment. The first chapter deals with the general symptoms, initial problems, and disturbances of the vasomotor system and of various functions. The second chapter, neurologic symptoms, describes lesions of the motor, sensory, and the visual areas and of the frontal lobes, cerebellum, and vestibular apparatus. Chapter 3 describes early and persistent mental symptoms. Chapter 4 covers the origin and nature of symptoms, and the 5th chapter describes in detail the various psychological laboratory examinations, their purposes, the tests used, and methods of examination of individual defects. Chapter 6 takes up problems of general physical and neurologic therapy and the treatment of specific defects especially aphasia, agnosia, and speech defects. The final chapter deals with the problems of social adjustment, the improvement of working capacity, the choice of future vocations, the evaluation of usefulness for military service and civilian life, compensation problems, and the problem of social care. 197-item bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

161. Gray, M. G., & Moore, M. **A comparison of alcoholism and drug addiction with particular reference to the underlying psychopathological factors.** *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 151-161.—Similarities are found between drug addicts and chronic alcoholics. The similarity in the physical condition of the two "probably depends largely on poor habits of hygiene and the faulty dietary habits which lead to vitamin deficiencies. The reasons given by the patients for resorting to either drugs or alcohol are practically identical and are dependent upon a desire to escape reality. The psychopathology in each case is based upon a foundation of personal inadequacy, social maladjustment and psychological disturbance. In many of the cases of drug addiction there was also intemperate use of alcohol and these patients might equally well have been classified as alcoholic psychotics. . . . The problem of drug psychoses is relatively unimportant compared to

that of the psychoses arising from alcoholism."—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

162. Henderson, D. K. **The early diagnosis and treatment of senile mental disorders.** *Practitioner*, 1942, 149, 1-6.—The fact that there is no exact correlation between the mental symptoms and brain lesions in senile disorders is in favor of an underlying prepsychotic disposition or constitutional factor which determines the onset. An intensive study of the prepsychotic personality is indicated. The symptoms appear to be in the nature of compensatory phenomena produced by the still intact parts of the nervous system and an index to the predispositions. This psychobiological theory of reaction and adaptation counteracts the prevailing pessimism surrounding these psychoses. The premonitory symptoms, differential diagnosis, and treatment are discussed. The latter consists in the application of the principles of preventive medicine (particularly in regard to nutrition), mental hygiene, and adjustment to increasing limitations. The period of retirement from active life often involves great strain, and if badly managed, results in avoidable emotional and intellectual deterioration.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

163. Hoch, P. H. **Personality factors in alcoholic psychoses.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1940, 14, 338-346.—While in 200 cases of alcoholic psychosis extroverts were 3 times as frequent as introverts, the prognosis was 3 times as favorable for the extroverts. Shy, daydreaming individuals accustomed to forming fixations and resorting to escape mechanisms tend to remain in a psychotic state without resuming contact with reality.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

164. Hutter, A. **Vertiefte klinische und psychologische Betrachtung der endogenen Melancholie.** (A deeper clinical and psychological consideration of endogenous melancholia.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1942, 49, 105-127.—The deeper viewpoints in melancholia are the instinctive-psychological, existential, and religious-psychological. The disease is a regression in instinct organization, with oral and aggressive tendencies prominent, and the symptoms are expressions of depersonalization. Hutter brings out the interdependence of these aspects and discusses especially the characteristic religious experience which indicates the nature of the disease. Depersonalization involves the idea of time: being shut into the past (sin, paralysis of action), living in the anxiety-filled vacuum of the present, without hope (eternal punishment of the dead). The focus of the religious experience is repudiation by God, combined with feelings of emptiness, rebellion against God, and certain sadistic and masochistic elements. This is not an ethical judgment, but an instinctive, dynamic conviction, explicable only by instinctive regression and loss of feeling, as well as the category of the holy, common to all religions.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

165. Jackson, A. S. **The answer is your nerves.** Madison, Wis.: Kilgore Printing Co., 1942. Pp. 197. \$2.00.—The author submits this book as an aid to

nervous patients. The approach throughout is a non-technical description and explanation of minor nervous conditions, with an emphasis on finding mental health and happiness through hygienic living rather than medicine and surgery. Eleven chapters are presented in which the author attempts to describe, by means of medical findings and anecdotes, causes and cures of nervousness. The book is illustrated with cartoons and contains no index or bibliography.—*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

166. Jellinek, E. M. [Ed.] *Alcohol addiction and chronic alcoholism*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942. Pp. xxiii + 336. \$4.00.—This is volume one of a 3-volume technical report on effects of alcohol on the individual, being a critical survey of all work completed to date on this problem. Part I, by K. M. Bowman and E. M. Jellinek, reviews alcohol addiction and its treatment and the alcoholic mental disorders. Part II consists of chapters on vitamin deficiencies (N. Jolliffe), alcoholic encephalopathies and nutrition (N. Jolliffe, H. Wortis, and M. H. Stein), Marchiafava's disease (G. Lolli), and cirrhosis of the liver (N. Jolliffe and E. M. Jellinek).—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

167. Johnson, W., & King, A. *An angle board and hand usage study of stutterers and non-stutterers*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 293-311.—"Two groups of subjects, one of essentially unselected young adult stutterers, the other of essentially unselected young adult non-stutterers, were tested on Van Riper's angle board at all angles from 0 through 90 degrees, using the kinaesthetic and visual patterns." No significant differences in right handedness were found between stutterers and non-stutterers. "Correlations between the scores on each pattern and between the pattern scores and those obtained on a hand usage questionnaire were low for both groups, with one possible exception. Stutterers and non-stutterers were also very similar in their scores on the hand usage questionnaire."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

168. Kant, O. "Inappropriate laughter" and "silliness" in schizophrenia. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 398-402.—In both inappropriate laughter and silliness "there is a precipitating loosening of the personality, and both attitudes function as a relief from tension. . . . Both are reactions of frustration and imply that any active solution is impossible. 'Inappropriate laughter' is actually the appropriate reaction to a unique situation (the experience of the psychotic disintegration of the self) which contains a note of grim, bizarre humor. . . . With the 'normal zone' of the personality abandoning all resistance, there results the 'happy silliness' in which only the occasional impression of deliberate clowning tells of the original conflict and the patient's vague realization of the disintegration of his own self."—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

169. Kant, O. *Study of a group of recovered schizophrenic patients*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15,

262-283.—A follow-up study made on completely recovered schizophrenic patients, not shock-treated, is reported in which no case of simple or hebephrenic schizophrenia recovered. The onset of the psychosis was acute or subacute in all cases, except in the group resembling atypical depressive states, and the average duration of the psychosis was 7½ months. The most frequent dominant personality trait was cyclothymic extraversion and included lability, infantile and neurotic attitudes; pyknic physique was present in a little more than half of all the cases. The incidence of manic-depressive psychosis was 4½ times greater than that of schizophrenia in the hereditary background of the recovered patients.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

170. Lewis, A. *Incidence of neurosis in England under war conditions*. *Lancet*, 1942, 243, Part 2, 175-183.—"Air raids have not been responsible for any striking increase in neurotic illness. . . . Reliable data from London and Bristol, and the impressions of good medical observers indicate that after intensive raids there is a slight rise in the total amount of neurotic illness in the affected area, occurring chiefly in those who have been neurotically ill before. . . . Hysteria is uncommon; anxiety and depression are the commonest forms of upset. The incidence of neurotic illness has been low in fire-fighters and other workers in civil defense. Insanity has not increased, so far as figures are at hand, though more persons with senile deterioration have been admitted to mental institutions than before. . . . It is impossible to distinguish between neurotic illness due directly to air raids and that which may follow such secondary troubles as disruption and loss of one's home, etc. It is to the war as a whole . . . that people have to adjust themselves, and failure to do this can be taken as a warning signal of neurosis. An increase in alcoholism would be such a sign; there is no evidence that there has been any increase of this sort. The rise in road and industrial accidents has been considerable; many causes are at work. . . . There has been similarly a rise in juvenile delinquency: this cannot be regarded as tantamount to a rise in juvenile neurosis." 22 references.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

171. Lott, G. M. *Mental hygiene services in rural areas*. *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1942, 57, 1115-1126.—This is a discussion of the experience of a child guidance or mental hygiene unit operating as a division of the Suffolk County Department of Health, located on the eastern end of Long Island. The unit serves the juvenile court, county welfare and social agencies, schools, and various scattered communities. Included in the discussion are a number of case histories.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

172. MacCalman, D. R. *Minor degrees of mental defect*. *Practitioner*, 1942, 149, 27-33.—MacCalman reviews the former desultory British methods of dealing with the various aspects of feeble-mindedness, and the efforts now being made to organize the services of mental defectives. Selected

defectives are being successfully organized as special military groups under officers having some psychiatric understanding; male defectives on leave from institutions are proving to be excellent farm workers; and there is great scope for further development in organizing defectives for factory work.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

173. Maier, N. R. F., & Glaser, N. M. Studies of abnormal behavior in the rat. IX. Factors which influence the occurrence of seizures during auditory stimulation. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 11-21.—Five experiments designed to indicate the influence of the organic state of the rat on its susceptibility to audiogenic seizures are described. In the first experiment preliminary exposure of the animal to periods of stimulation by ineffective stimuli reduced the occurrence of abnormal reaction to effective stimuli in direct proportion to the duration of the ineffective stimulus. In the second experiment "it was found that when the number of exposures to auditory stimulation was constant and the number of seizures produced by the same kind of stimulation was varied the amount of reduction in seizures was unaffected." In the third experiment long periods of struggling in water are shown to inhibit the abnormal responses. In the fourth experiment electrical shock used as a distraction failed to affect the seizures. In the fifth experiment previously convulsion-resistant animals showed seizures when confined in small spaces. "Because it is found that a variety of apparently unrelated conditions influence the appearance of these abnormal reactions it seems necessary to regard the abnormality as complex in nature."—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

174. Maier, N. R. F., & Glaser, N. M. Studies of abnormal behavior in the rat. X. The influence of age and sex on the susceptibility to seizures during auditory stimulation. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 23-28.—Using a standard test situation the authors attempted to determine the influence of age and sex on the susceptibility of rats to audiogenic seizures. Four groups were used: (1) 58 animals tested at 4, 12, 20, and 40 weeks; (2) 64 rats, tested at 12, 20, and 40 weeks; (3) 59 rats tested at 20 and 40 weeks; (4) 51 rats tested at 40 weeks. Results indicate a rapid increase in susceptibility to seizures, the maximum being at 20 weeks. Susceptibility at 40 weeks is about equal to that at 12 weeks. In addition, repeated testing lowers the susceptibility to seizures. Using the data from these animals and from 157 additional animals tested in a previous study under the same conditions the authors demonstrate sex to be unrelated to seizure susceptibility.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

175. Manuel, H. T. [Ed.] Mental health in time of war; sixth yearbook of the Texas Society for Mental Hygiene. *Univ. Texas Publ.*, 1942, No. 4234. Pp. 63.—This symposium consists of 10 short papers, starting with the War Program of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene by G. S. Stevenson. The other contributors deal chiefly with adjustment problems among youth in time of war. Several

concluding pages are devoted to the work of the Texas Society for Mental Hygiene.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

176. Masserman, J. H. Psychobiologic dynamics in behaviour: an experimental study of neuroses and therapy. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 341-347.—Brief presentation is offered of a method of experimentation upon cats, based upon conditioned responses, in which the satisfaction of primary needs was associated with various sensory symbols and then frustrated or rendered conflictful by controlled experimental means. The findings disclosed that direct mechanical frustration results in progressive extinction of the learned behavior without giving rise to marked aberrations of conduct. However, if the field meanings and motivations were made conflictful, simple but specific patterns of behavior were observed comparable to inhibitions, fixations, phobias, compulsions, and other phenomena observed in human psychopathology. These "neurotic" manifestations became diminished under circumstances decreasing the intensity of the motivational conflict. The author stresses the need of further collaborative investigations of this nature by biologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, and psychoanalysts as a measure of establishing the essential unity of their respective psychobiological disciplines.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

177. Mathers, A. T. The psychoneuroses in war time. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1942, 47, 103-112.—This lecture emphasizes the intricacies and complexities of psychoneuroses. Psychoneuroses are defined as a group of distresses representing failure to achieve full happiness or usefulness, solely because of an uneasiness emanating from inward conflict. They should be looked upon as more or less crippling but curable interludes.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

178. Moore, M. Alcoholism in military service. *Milit. Surg.*, 1942, 91, 29-39.—The full seriousness of alcoholism in military life is realized less in the camp than in the veterans' hospital. At present there is no adequate way of excluding alcoholics from the service, as addiction is usually concealed, and the approach must be indirect. The alcoholic type is not the mischievous, adventurous soldier who occasionally gets drunk, but the inadequate psychopath who drinks excessively in escapist, addictive, or destructive patterns. The problem in military life is directly related to release of unspent energy. In dealing with the question, moderate social drinking should even be encouraged; repressive measures are of little avail since they fail to get at the root of the problem. Much can be done, however, by civilian organizations in providing normal non-alcoholic recreation and social outlets. Most important of all, greater efforts should be made to discover the psychopath and exclude him from the service.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

179. Moore, M. The alcohol problem in military service. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1942, 3, 244-256.—The problem is essentially an emotional one although

it is also related to the release of unspent energy in recreations and diversions. Junior officers, being closest to the men, can do much to offset the feeling of insufficiency which lies at the root of much drinking.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

180. Myerson, A. Alcoholism and induction into military service. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1942, 3, 204-220.—Of 13,545 men rejected at one recruiting and induction district in Boston, 383 were classed as chronic alcoholics and 68 as alcoholics with other neuropsychiatric defects. Alcoholics constitute only about 10% of those rejected for neuropsychiatric disabilities. Several cases are discussed to illustrate the types of drinkers who can or cannot adjust to military life.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

181. Neyman, C. A., & Yacorzynski, G. K. Studies of introversion-extroversion and conflict of motives in the psychoses. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 241-255.—The Neymann-Kohlstedt test for introversion-extroversion, standardized on psychotics, was administered to 35 manic-depressives, 35 schizophrenics, 44 medical students (controls), and 44 clinic patients (controls). Data are given as to the sex ratio, age, and educational level of the groups; sex differences were not present on any of the test items. Both control groups showed normal score distributions, whereas the manic-depressives were concentrated on the extrovertive side and the schizophrenics on the introvertive end of the curve. There was much overlapping among the groups. Significant differences between means were obtained between the 2 psychotic groups, and between each psychotic group and the controls, but not between the control groups. 21 test items reliably differentiated the psychotic groups; the clinic controls tended to resemble the schizophrenics, the students the manic-depressives. The concept of introversion-extroversion must include several factors. The same test was used with new subjects who were asked to indicate first whether they liked the idea suggested by the question and second what they ordinarily did in the circumstances described by the question. Reversals in answer to the same question were more frequent in the psychotic than in the control groups.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

182. Noble, R. A. Schizophrenia; early diagnosis and treatment. *Practitioner*, 1942, 149, 14-21.—Noble's personal views are that there is undoubted evidence of organic brain changes and that the most important etiological factor is heredity. Shock therapy has revolutionized the psychiatrist's attitude toward the disease. With electric shock not only does the repeated relief from mental pain and the feeling of improvement, produced without discomfort, give the patient satisfaction and confidence, but very probably a physical change in the brain tissue is also produced.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

183. Oberndorf, C. P. Erroneous recognition. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 316-326.—The feeling of *déjà vu* or of having said something before is primarily a disturbance of reality perception, and constitutes a defense reaction against future danger or unpleasantness, as well as against the anxiety associated with the memory of an undefined, unsolved experience (Freud's "wish for improvement of the situation").—*A. Weider* (New York University).

184. Oberndorf, C. P., & Eisendorfer, A. Anxiety neurosis of seventy years standing. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 48, 339-340.—Abstract.

185. Patton, R. A., Karn, H. W., & King, C. G. Studies on the nutritional basis of abnormal behavior in albino rats. III. The effect of different levels of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> intake on convulsive seizures: the effect of other vitamins in the B-complex and mineral supplements on convulsive seizures. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 85-89.—"Groups of albino rats were maintained on different levels of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> intake which induced partial inanition. These animals were tested regularly for susceptibility to convulsive seizures by exposure to a standard auditory stimulus. During a 40-day experimental period a rising incidence of seizures was observed in all groups which was roughly parallel. There was some evidence for a critical level of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> intake which results in maximum sensitivity. With food intake held constant at a low level, all groups showed a marked reduction in number of seizures during an additional 40 days of testing when certain additional vitamins and mineral supplements were provided. This indicates that protection was afforded by the supplements per se or that they permitted a more effective utilization of the substances already present in the reduced food allowance." "Both caloric intake and a deficiency of essential food substances are important factors in the etiology of sound-induced seizures in the rat."—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

186. Peixoto, A. Paranoia. São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1942. Pp. 121.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Three papers are here reprinted, of which the first two concern formal and historical considerations. The third defends and discusses the thesis of Franz Keller, that paranoia is essentially an egocentric anomaly.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

187. Petrie, A. A. W. Reconstruction in psychiatry (abridged). *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1942, 35, 569-576.—The author makes the following suggestions and recommendations: (1) Mental health services should be created throughout the country; they should be large enough to provide all necessary facilities and permit the separation of all potentially recoverable mental patients from chronic cases. (2) The segregation problem should be reduced by attempts to resocialize as many mental and mentally defective patients as is possible. (3) Markedly neurotic or psychotic patients who so desire it should be voluntarily sterilized. (4) Facilities for the psychological education of the medical student

should be improved.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

188. Riemer, M. D. **Psychosis associated with essential hypertension.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 284-295.—The author discusses the psychotic manifestations of hypertensives and presents case material to convey his views. These patients display a slow heavy gait, a markedly restrained-looking facies, exhibitionism, and a grossly defective sexual life, while strongly suppressed anxiety, hostility, passivity, and feelings of guilt are evident. The conflicts in the hypertensive psychotic have a narcissistic basis; such patients seem to have a diminished faculty for thought or ideational elaboration and, thus, "failing to find sufficient outlet in this way, probably seek somatic expression through the cardiovascular system."—*A. Weider* (New York University).

189. Schwartz, L. **Les besoins psychologiques des névropathes et la recherche des charlatans.** (The psychological needs of neuropaths and the study of charlatans.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1942, 49, 257-258.—Abstract.

190. Schwartz, L. A. **Clinical implications of psychosomatic medicine.** *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1942, 3, 332-339.—The lack of an adequate technique for estimating the psychic components of an illness has seriously handicapped the general physician, but a deeper understanding of a patient's disorders may now be gained from the focus and scope permitted by the psychosomatic approach.—*C. E. Henry* (Western Reserve).

191. Selling, L. S. **Industrial psychiatry in wartime: employability of certain mental cases.** *Industr. Med.*, 1942, 11, 407-411.—"The use of psychiatry in industry is still limited, both by the psychiatrists' lack of understanding of the problems of industry and by the lack of psychiatrists who have the special talents which would make them able to take cognizance of the dual role that they might play in an industrial organization."—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

192. Selling, L. S. **The psychiatric aspects of the pathological liar.** *Nerv. Child*, 1942, 1, 335-350.—Pathological liars may be classified in two ways: by degree, in 5 stages of seriousness; or by process, in 5 types of symptomatology. These are described in detail. It is concluded that in the very young child falsification similar to pathological lying is natural, but that this may be continued abnormally into adulthood. Normal "defense" lying is close to psychopathic lying. Psychopathic liars include the psychopathic personalities, the psychotic, and the psychoneurotic. Psychopathic lying may be due to a variety of causes, but these are usually the same ones that are responsible for other misbehavior.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

193. Slotkin, J. S. **The nature and effects of social interaction in schizophrenia.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 345-368.—"The following conclusions seem warranted by the observations: 1. Symbolic interaction in schizophrenia differs from that

of the average individuals in the private character of the symbolism which is a result of introversion. 2. As a result of this private symbolism, communication in schizophrenia tends to be ineffective. 3. The social relations, and therefore the social organization of schizophrenics, are rudimentary. 4. Because of the pathological type of symbolic interaction which exists, customs and cooperative activities are at a minimum in a schizophrenic group. Therefore, it may be concluded that normal symbolic interaction is basic in the development of society and culture."—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

194. Suils, A. **Sobre las llamadas "neurosis del ruido."** (The so-called "noise neuroses.") *Psico-tecnia*, 1942, 3, 327-336.—There is no consistent clinical evidence showing a regular relationship between noise and emotional sensitivity to noise. The contrary is indicated by data from the Spanish war and from a prewar anti-noise campaign in Madrid. Since the idea of noise neuroses became more or less fashionable, such "neuroses" have been manifested in persons who formerly would have been classified as various kinds of psychoneurotics. Emotional sensitivity to noise seems to be related to distortions of volitional functions.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

195. Teitelbaum, H. A. **The principle of primary and associated disturbances of the higher cortical functions as applied to temporal lobe lesions.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 261-273.—"When a higher cortical function is impaired experimentally by post-hypnotic suggestion, in addition to the primary disturbances that occur as the direct result of the suggestion, associated disturbances also develop in other higher cortical functions." This analysis in terms of primary and associated disturbances may also be applied to psychogenic and organic disturbances of the higher cortical functions. It serves to make more intelligible the lack of close association between symptomatology and the site of a lesion and the varying combinations in which symptoms occur.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

196. Vyner, H. L., & Swire, H. **Sequelae in posttraumatic psychoses.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 343-350.—This is a study of the sequelae of 67 cases of posttraumatic psychoses of a resident population of 8,796 patients at the Pilgrim State Hospital of New York. Excessive alcoholism, cerebral arteriosclerosis, and abnormal prepsychotic personalities are found as important predisposing factors in the development of the posttraumatic psychosis; patients who have skull fractures associated with their injuries are more prone to develop convulsions.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

197. Warson, S. R. **The management of acute excitements.** *Milit. Surg.*, 1942, 91, 58-61.—The commonest excitements encountered in military life are manic and panic states and delirium. Their prodromata (which should be as reportable as physical symptoms), differential diagnosis, and treatment are described. Military situations are peculiarly liable to break down defenses against

anxiety. Paranoid trends in military service more often lead to escape by suicide than to homicidal assaults. Exhaustion is frequently the chief etiological factor of delirium under stress of combat. Some form of restraint is necessary more often in war-induced excitements than under civilian conditions. The best combination of restraint and sedation is the cold wet pack.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

198. Watt, A. W. Investigation and treatment of early mental disorders. *Med. Pr.*, 1942, 207, 270-274.—Anxiety, obsessions, dreams, and treatment are discussed in relation to unconscious strivings. Several cases are cited, including one of a man suffering with claustrophobia who had a western education superimposed on an eastern unconscious; another, of a war hero who reported having reacted unconsciously rather than according to precept or tradition; and a third, of a private who, during enemy action, shot himself at the heart as a retreat from a tense situation.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

[See also abstracts 29, 61, 66, 108, 216, 218, 234, 263, 265, 266, 268, 269, 275, 357.]

#### PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

199. Buitrón Fernández, N. Tipología constitucional. (Typology of constitutions.) *Clínica, Valladolid*, 1941, No. 5.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a review of constitutional type theories, discussing those of Sigaud, Viola, Pende, Kretschmer, and others. There are charts and photographs of typical instances.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

200. Burchard, E. M. L., & Myklebust, H. R. A comparison of congenital and adventitious deafness with respect to its effect on intelligence, personality, and social maturity. Part III: Personality. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 342-360.—Groups of 120 congenitally deaf children and 67 adventitiously deaf were rated on the Haggerty-Olson-Wickman Behavior Rating Schedules. Separate ratings were made by a vocational teacher, an academic teacher, and by a housemother. While the deaf exhibit more behavior problems than hearing children, the type of deafness is less important than the fact of deafness itself from the viewpoint of educational rehabilitation. There is a marked difference between males and females with regards to behavior problems; males exhibit much more of the problem-type behavior. The length of residence has no influence on behavior as measured by this rating scale. There was a high degree of agreement between the three individuals who rated the pupils in this study. The limitations of the tests and rating scales used are discussed, and suggestions for further study are made.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

201. Cottrell, L. S., Jr. The adjustment of the individual to his age and sex roles. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 617-620.—Two problems are con-

sidered: (1) the degree of adjustment to the particular age-sex role which the individual's present status requires of him, (2) the degree of adjustment at the time of changing from one role to the other (e.g. child to adolescent, adult to old man). 12 propositions are then posed, each of which predicts that degree of adjustment (in either or both senses) will be found to be a function of some particular variable. These variables include, for example: clarity of the social definition of the role, compatibility between the old and the new role, discrepancy between the abilities of the individual and those demanded by the role, social permissibility of occasional regressions to the earlier role.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

202. Curran, F. J., & Levine, M. A body image study of prostitutes. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 93-116.—Schilder's Body Image Questionnaire was administered to 30 female prostitutes and 30 female control patients. The questionnaire attempts to elicit the attitudes of the individual toward his own body, homosexuality, and heterosexuality. Very little difference was found between the responses of the two groups. It was commonly observed that the women denied or minimized physical deviations from the norm even when gross defects were present.—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

203. Endara, J. Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach y sus aplicaciones clínicas. (Rorschach's psychodiagnostics and its clinical applications.) *Arch. Crim. Neuropsiquiat., Quito*, 1940-1941, 4-5.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is an exposition of the Rorschach technique, with a special discussion of psychoanalytical evaluations. Clinical and criminological applications are suggested.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

204. Fromm, E. Faith as a character trait. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 307-319.—Ordinarily faith is regarded as a religious concept, but there should be a realization that there exists a less specific faith which is an essentially basic attitude within the person towards life, a character trait which pervades all experiences. Hence, faith constitutes a question of primary importance in psychological thinking. Basic to faith is the problem of doubt which may be subdivided into rational and irrational doubt. The latter is the type of doubt seen in neurotic states and attitudes. By rational doubt is meant the testing, proving attitude taken by the growing personality. Similarly, faith may be subdivided as rational or irrational, with irrational faith being an unshakable belief based on an emotional submission to authority and not resulting from actual personal experience. On the other hand, rational faith is based on personal experience and thinking. The author then elaborates these points in terms of individual, social, and nationalistic development. He stresses the current European situation as typifying irrational faith with its essential weakness, its failure to appreciate the future power of anything now weak, a consideration which would readily be appreciated by rational doubt and faith.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

205. Hyman, H. H. *The psychology of status*. *Arch. Psychol.*, N. Y., 1942, No. 269. Pp. 94.—Subjective status of a heterogeneous group of adults was first studied by means of an intensive interview. It was shown that estimates of status depend upon such variables as the reference group (e.g. friends vs. general population), personal values, and the criteria used in determining status (e.g. money, education, achievements). There are several dimensions of status (social, intellectual, etc.). The genesis of status, satisfaction with it, the role of it in behavior, and thoughts about it were surveyed. A self-rating type of scale was then devised and shown to have adequate reliability for 41 cases. In S's use of the scale, the reference group was varied by means of instructions, with resulting shifts in status rating, changes in intercorrelations of the dimensions of status, and changes in reliability of the ratings. Negligible correlations between the ratings and economic radicalism were found. General status is probably a composite of specific statuses.—C. E. Buxton (Iowa).
206. Maslow, A. H. *The dynamics of psychological security-insecurity*. *Character & Pers.*, 1942, 10, 331-344.—The insecure person "is a person who feels unconsciously rejected and consciously unhappy, unstable, and conflicted, who perceives the world and the people in it as dangerous to him, who reacts to these conscious and unconscious feelings by attempting to win back security in various ways, but who by the very reason that he attempts to win it back guarantees its perpetuation or even intensification, unless some 'good' external influence intervenes into the vicious circle to put him on the correct path."—M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma).
207. Oberndorf, C. P. *The psychoanalytic insight of Nathaniel Hawthorne*. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1942, 29, 373-385.—The author notes the similarities between the modern analytic approach to the study of personality and Dr. Chillingworth's technique in understanding Rev. Dimmesdale in *The scarlet letter*. Hawthorne's insight is attributed to his obsessive self-scrutiny and his morbid childhood. The author suggests that studies such as this continue to intrigue analysts because they reassure them that even the forefathers accepted analytic interpretations.—L. B. Heathers (Smith).
208. Schilder, P. *Success and failure*. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1942, 29, 353-372.—Failure, like neurosis, is a function of retaining infantile goals. The parental relation frequently associated with failure is one involving both over-praise and sudden aggressive attacks. Under these conditions the child may accept the parents' opinion of his capacities but, because of the parents' aggressivity, may give up testing his ability on the reality level. Three types of failure situations are analyzed: those involving objective success but subjective failure, those involving objective failure without subjective failure, and those involving both objective and subjective failure.—L. B. Heathers (Smith).
209. Schneider, E. *Person und Charakter*. (Person and character.) Leipzig: Barth, 1941. Pp. 158. RM. 7.50.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] There are forms and formers of character. The formers are typological-racial and individual.—L. H. Beck (Brown).
210. Thompson, C. *Cultural pressures in the psychology of women*. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 331-339.—In a previous article (see 15: 3383) the author surveyed the present status of women in the United States. In this article she discusses the importance of cultural influences upon the personality of women, summarizing her discussion with the following statement: "Facts observed in a particular part of the Western world have been interpreted by Freud as an adequate basis for an understanding of female psychology in general. . . . I have pointed out that characteristics and inferiority feelings which Freud considered to be specifically female and biologically determined can be explained as developments arising in and growing out of Western woman's historic situation of underprivilege, restriction of development, insincere attitude toward the sexual nature, and social and economic dependency. The basic nature of women is still unknown."—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).
211. Vernon, W. H. D. *Hitler, the man—notes for a case history*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 295-308.—Hitler's father, Alois, was born the illegitimate son of Maria Anna Schickelgruber. In his fortieth year, he changed his name to Hitler, the maiden name of his mother-in-law. Adolf was Alois' fifth child, the third of his own mother (Alois' third wife) but the first to live more than two years. Hitler's personality structure, though falling within the normal range, may now be described as of the paranoid type with delusions of persecution and of grandeur. This stems from a sado-masochistic split in his personality. Integral with these alternating and opposed elements in his personality are his fear of infection, the identification of the Jews as the source of that infection, and some derangement of the sexual function which makes his relations to the opposite sex abnormal in nature. The drama and tragedy of Hitler's life are the projection onto the world of his own inner conflicts and his attempts to solve them. The split in Hitler's personality seems clearly to be due to his identification both with his mother, whom he passionately loved, and with his father, whom he hated and feared. His dominant, aggressive, brutal activities arouse the violent protest of the other side of his nature; nightmares and sleepless nights result. But fear is assuaged by the fiction of the demands of Fate.—C. H. Johnson (Portland, Oregon).
212. Watson, R. I., & Fisher, V. E. *Inventory of affective tolerance*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sheridan Supply Co., 1942. 100 copies, \$4.00; specimen set, 15¢.—"Designed to measure the extent to which an individual can successfully cope with emotional situations, this Inventory is useful in detecting maladjusted persons and in leading to the diagnosis

of their difficulties. It thus serves in much the same way as tests formerly called tests of neurotic tendency, but with a new approach." The inventory was standardized on college men and women, and norms are available for students from various parts of the country. It is made up of 61 incomplete statements which have to do with a person's ability to deal with his feelings and emotions. Each statement is followed by a series of lettered descriptive terms, and the testee is to complete each statement by drawing a circle around the letter preceding the term which best describes him.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

213. **Wolfe, D.** Factor analysis in the study of personality. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 393-397.—"Factor analysis provides a powerful analytic tool for isolating the important variables of human personality." It can deal with all elements of personality which are common to a number of individuals and which are therefore matters of scientific concern. "The results obtained by factor analysis in the field of personality are supplementary to those obtained by other methods of investigation, provide suggestions for work by other methods, and depend for their ultimate evaluation upon the efforts of clinicians and experimentalists."—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

[See also abstracts 163, 181, 294, 302, 320, 346, 351, 362.]

#### GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Esthetics)

214. **Alexander, F.** Our age of unreason; a study of the irrational forces in social life. New York: Lippincott, 1942. Pp. 371. \$3.00.—"This book combines the psychoanalytic, historical and sociological interest of its author." Part I (119 pages), from reason to unreason, traces the development of social theory from Plato to the present. Most of this theory suffered from an overemphasis upon man's rationality, and an underemphasis upon his emotional nature. Freud opened a new approach to the study of the society. Part II (71 pages) presents basic principles of human behavior in terms of adaptation, regression, repression, fixation. The material is organized in terms of two basic descriptive concepts: the energy-saving principle (necessities of life, psychological as well as material, are secured with the minimum expenditure of energy), and the principle of surplus energy ("internal tendency to mature . . . , overflow of energy not yet directed to utilitarian, adaptive goals"). Part III (126 pages), from unreason to reason, analyzes the psychological structures of totalitarianism and democracy. Technology and rapid social changes have resulted in a "disharmony between habitual human attitudes and existing conditions." Ego-psychology, the latest development of psychoanalysis, will be of aid in building a different society.—*A. Thomsen* (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

215. **Arensberg, C. M.** Irish social organization. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1942, 4, 202-207.—This report demonstrates the use of techniques of social anthropology in the study of the more complex societies of contemporary civilization.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

216. **Arrington, W. W., & Grossmann, G.** Potential functions of the psychiatric social worker under the Selective Service Act. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 603-611.—This paper is a description of the original experiment carried out by the New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene in using psychiatric social workers to obtain histories on cases for a Selective Service medical advisory board. 56 men were studied, of whom all but 14 were subsequently placed in class 4F. Some case material is presented, and some of the limitations and contributions of the experiment are enumerated.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

217. **Bartholomew, W. T.** Acoustics of music. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1942. Pp. xvi + 242. \$3.00.—The intent of the author, a research musician trained in physics and in the psychology of music, is to omit mention of those areas of sound which do not bear particularly on music. Controversial topics such as that of comparative hearing theories also find no place in this book. The book opens with general discussion of vibration and sound waves. Vibratory sources (stretched strings, air columns, percussion, voice, and noise) are next discussed. The last three chapters deal with harmony and scales, hearing, and electronics. Approximately 140 references are listed.—*P. R. Farnsworth* (Stanford).

218. **Brickner, R. M.** The German cultural paranoid trend. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 611-633.—This article is a condensation of a book on the same subject, for laymen, which will appear shortly. It includes a discussion of diagnostic evidences, what it means to ascribe psychological characteristics to a group, the development of cultural attitudes, chronicity of German cultural paranoia, the non-paranoid component of German culture and of world culture, and possible methods for dealing with postwar Germany.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

219. **Bronson, H. C.** The musical activities of the Moral Branch. *Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1942, 18-23.—A description of the musical activities of the Moral Branch of the U. S. Army since its creation on March 14, 1941.—*P. R. Farnsworth* (Stanford).

220. **Burchard, E. M. L., & Myklebust, H. R.** A comparison of congenital and adventitious deafness with respect to its effect on intelligence, personality, and social maturity. Part II: Social maturity. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 241-251.—Information concerning the social maturity of 54 congenitally deaf and 50 adventitiously deaf pupils was obtained from the housemothers. The Vineland Social Maturity Scale was used. No significant

differences were found between the groups of pupils; all pupils, however, showed a retardation in social maturity from 15 to 20 points. Deaf children having lived in the school for less than 4 years were not significantly better than those who had lived longer in the school. No differences in social competence between males and females were found. "These data support the view that residential schools are not adequately training children in social competence. Instruction emphasizing social training is indicated."—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

221. Burkhardt, H. *Die seelischen Anlagen des nordischen Menschen: eine rassen-politische Untersuchung.* (The psychological predispositions of Nordic man; a race political study.) Berlin-Leipzig: Niebelungen-Verlag, 1941. Pp. 148. RM. 3.60.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This first volume published by the Nordic Society of Joint Skandinavian Studies is a collection of related essays, general in character, but with a common viewpoint, that of Kretschmer and Pfahler. Among the titles are: modesty of the soul, and racial humor. The outstanding traits of the Nordic are a haughty, watchful independence and great sensitivity. He finds his true place, not in a collective, but in a society of which he is a responsible member and the highest ethical value of which is loyalty.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

222. Carpenter, C. R. *Characteristics of social behavior in non-human primates.* *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1942, 4, 248-258.—The behavior of infra-human primates is discussed in terms of the characteristics of interactance, of grouping patterns, of dominance, of territorialism, of interdependence, and of integration coordination.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

223. Chapple, E. D. *The measurement of interpersonal behaviour.* *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1942, 4, 222-223.—To supersede the use of vague conceptual terms in the description of interpersonal behavior the attempt was made to record quantitatively and automatically certain objective aspects of behavior. A study of the relationships of "activity" and "inactivity" of the individuals of a pair indicates definite differences between normal and abnormal individuals as well as differences within these groups. Experimental modification of the measures was produced. It is indicated how this technique may be applied profitably in clinical practice and in the selection of personnel.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

224. Cook, P. H. *Mental structure and the psychological field: some Samoan observations.* *Character & Pers.*, 1942, 10, 296-308.—Limitations in differentiation of mental structure of an individual are due to lack of differentiation in his life-situation and of constitutional endowment. If there are individuals who are free from organic defects and are living in a relatively undifferentiated life-space, such individuals should show a low degree of differentiation in behavior and personality. Western Samoa provides just such individuals in such an environ-

ment. Ratings of young men in a mission high school by their instructors and scores on the Rorschach test reveal a low level of differentiation. When these same young men leave their simple environment to take training at Fiji educational centers, they do exceptionally well, meeting difficult language requirements and qualifying for medicine, surgery, and the ministry. When they return to work as native practitioners, they develop insight and maturity superior to those of their contemporaries.—M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma).

225. Dollard, J. *Some casual data on drinking habits among two strata of civilian war workers.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1942, 3, 236-243.—Two groups of migrant workers, 225 clerical (in Washington) and 300 factory (in Bridgeport), were polled, with several questions on the oral poll relating to leisure and to drinking. Differences in the two groups are discussed in the light of occupational level, sex, the local environments, and various cultural factors.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

226. Drake, R. M. *Drake test of musical talent. Forms A and B.* Fredericksburg, Va.: Author, 1942. \$2.00, each; \$3.50, both.

227. Eggleston, F. W. *Search for a social philosophy.* Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1941. Pp. 360. 15s.—The aim of the book is "to find the factor which makes society cohere." The author's answer is that "society coheres . . . because, first, the individual thinks along fixed lines, conserving his ideas for future use, and secondly, groups of individuals pool their ideas." This process is not deliberate. The study of it is, on the one hand, study of the psychology of personality, and on the other, of the psychology of association of human beings. The fruit of the process is a shared pattern of ideas as to life and conduct. From it develop all social institutions: law, political science, economic science, international affairs, ethics. A chapter is given to each.—C. J. Ducasse (Brown).

228. Ekstein, R. *Ideologies in psychological warfare.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 369-387.—"Ideologies are a mixture of scientific and everyday statements, of philosophical generalizations, principles, orders, expressions of decisions and faith. Only a part of the 'ideology-net' consists of provable or refutable statements; the inner part, expressing faith, moods, likes and dislikes in the form of 'principles,' can best be compared with religious dogma. . . . The dogmas of Nazism express a primitive group attitude, a regression to an infantile state. The main part of the Nazi ideology is dogmatic, whereas the main part of the democratic ideology represents ego-strength. . . . Propaganda and education need scientific staff work with imagination." The best psychological warfare of Democracy is ineffective as long as the "others" have the victories. The best morale can be destroyed by tanks. Important as propaganda is, it must not be forgotten that wars are won by

physical aggression.—C. H. Johnson (Portland, Oregon).

229. Eliasberg, W. German philosophy and German psychological warfare. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 14, 197-215.—The author gives glimpses (beginning with the 18th century) of the conflict in German philosophy between idealism and realism, as it is relevant to German psychology and to present-day German psychological warfare in particular. Pure idealism, of which Nazism is an expression, is confined to political propaganda at home, while foreign propaganda and military psychology must ultimately be realistic. "Army psychology again and again had to orient itself upon democratic points of view." "The political leader may resort to emotional fits. The military leader knows that his brain will stop working if brain storms take the place of cool reasoning." This discrepancy is Germany's weakness in the present war. It is the strength of the democracies that they are free from such discrepancy; they can remain realistic in every psychological endeavor. From these realizations an optimistic prognosis is made for German postwar rehabilitation, in a footnote of the last page: After an unquestionable defeat, the German people "will be amenable to reeducation in a very short time."—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

230. Field, H. H. [Dir.] A nation-wide survey of post-war and current problems. *Rep. nat. Opin. Res. Cen.*, 1942, No. 5.—A. Burton (California State Personnel Board).

231. Graubard, M. Food habits of primitive man. I and II. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1942, 55, 342-349; 453-460.—All social institutions are closely linked with welfare, satisfaction, and survival. Dietary practices are part and parcel of man's customs, beliefs, and rationalizations, part of his institutions as well as his concepts of right and wrong. In matters of food, primitive man has displayed amazing courage and ingenuity, and managed through fantastic adjustments to secure a livelihood and enjoy a fairly well-balanced vitamin diet. His choice of diet was no more rational or scientific than biological mutations are purposive, and he followed his emotions and reasoning in a thoroughly human manner. Modern man, similarly, tends to rationalize his own dietary taboos. Like language, dress, or religion, dietary practices are part of a rational and emotional belief pattern, which in turn exerts a mighty grip on the community. To know how bad food habits can be displaced and good ones introduced, one must understand customs and cultures in their psychological matrix—the intricacies of the psychological forces that interplay with the urge to eat.—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

232. Groves, G. H. Marriage and family life. Boston: Houghton Mifflin (Reynal & Hitchcock publication), 1942. Pp. 540. \$3.00.

233. Ibarrola, R. Raza y constitución. (Race and constitution.) *Psicotecnia*, 1942, 3, 377-384.—A useful schema for relating the biological aspects

of constitutions begins with the fixed characteristics of the human species, and classifies race, type, and individual as first-, second-, and third-order variations. Most ethnic groups are mixtures of races and types, and cultural factors are probably the chief determinants as far as psychological distinctions are concerned. No scientific theory of racial grouping furnishes any adequate evidence for racial superiority or inferiority.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

234. Kelley, D. M. Mania and the moon. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1942, 29, 406-426.—The superstitious beliefs of ancient and modern times regarding the power of the moon to cause mental aberrations are reviewed. White's theory that the moon is a libidinal symbol whose energies may be used for good or ill is accepted as the explanation for the prevalence of the superstitions.—L. B. Heathers (Smith).

235. Kesselring, M. Formende Kräfte im weiblichen Arbeitsdienst. Ein untersuchender Beitrag zur völkischen Jugendkunde. (Formative forces in the women's labor service. A research contribution to national youth study.) *Z. pädag. Psychol.*, 1941, 42, 49-68.—The excerpts here given from questionnaires, letters, diaries, and poems of girls in the labor service breathe pride and ecstasy. The girls, who were sent out singly during the day for farm and household work, accustomed themselves quickly to long hours of drudgery, and many remained in an exaltation of selfless devotion during the entire experience. The coarse habits and iron discipline of the boys' camps were absent, and there was a more personal attitude toward work. Folk-centered labor service is the best political education for girls as it teaches them the true mission and place of the German woman, the blessings of work in close relationship to children, animals, and nature, and respect for the peasantry as the life-source of the Reich.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

236. Kiser, C. V. Group differences in urban fertility. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1942. Pp. 284. \$2.50.—This book is a by-product of the National Health Survey, an investigation conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1935-36 with personnel help from the Work Projects Administration. Data were collected from over 700,000 households in 83 cities of 18 states, and permitted the present analysis of internal variations in fertility among 375,000 married women of childbearing age, classified by region of residence, size of city, nativity, color, age, and socio-economic characteristics. In general, the traditional inverse relation between fertility and socio-economic status was found to exist. However, the classes of "topmost" rank were not always characterized by lowest rates of marital fertility. This may be the beginning of a general trend toward reduction of class differences in marital fertility due to the spread of contraceptive practices. The inverse relation between socio-economic status and reproduction rates (an index influenced by the fertility of married couples and

the proportion married in the population considered), however, was found to persist consistently and in strong form. Wide disparity between rural and urban fertility was found.—C. V. Kiser (Millbank Memorial Fund).

237. Linton, R. Age and sex categories. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 589-603.—All human societies recognize a division of their members into categories according to age and sex. The number and definition of the categories, and the behavior expected of members of each category, show considerable variation from one society to another. The various categories recognized within a society are always found to be ranked in a prestige series. Most societies have a ceremonial observance for at least some of the progressions by individuals from one category to that above it in the age series. In our society, such observances are deteriorating; puberty ceremonies survive only in special groups (confirmation, coming-out), but the marriage ceremony, a *rite de passage* from adolescence to adulthood, is still a formal occasion. Psychological hypotheses are employed in the attempt to explain the cross-cultural findings about categorization and ritual observance of change in category. Important psychological problems are also pointed out in connection with age-sex categories in our society: factors determining adequacy of individual adjustment to shifts from one category to another, the techniques of teaching and learning during these shifts, motivational problems, and the relation between personality and age-sex category.—J. L. Child (Yale).

238. Madison, T. H. Interval discrimination as a measure of musical aptitude. *Arch. Psychol.*, N. Y., 1942, No. 268. Pp. 99.—The development of a phonograph-record test of ability to discriminate between comparison and standard intervals is described. In constructing the test, the following factors were taken into account: (1) type of interval combination (e.g. major 3rd vs. minor 7th), (2) position of the contrasted interval among 3 similar (standard) intervals in the multiple-choice items used, (3) types of pitch direction or sequence of interval-progression within the item, (4) pitch range of presented intervals, and (5) order of difficulty of items. Reliability coefficients range near .74. Validity is shown by (1) correlations of .39-.71 with indices of musical ability at the secondary school level; (2) correlations of .46-.72 with grades in theory at the Juilliard School; and (3) the ability of the test to distinguish between members of choruses and other students in junior high schools and a college, between music students and unselected college students, and between different ability levels among music students. Correlations with other standard musical ability tests range near .50. The test is thought to measure an ability fundamental to development with respect to tonal relationships.—C. E. Buxton (Iowa).

239. Miller, D. C. Effect of the war declaration on the national morale of American college students. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 631-644.—The Washing-

ton State Survey of Opinions, a scale devised by the author to measure national morale and described by him in a previous publication, was administered to students at 4 widely separated colleges both before and after the entrance to the United States into the war. In each case, morale was found to have increased. At one college, the questionnaire was administered on May 1, October 1, and December 12 of 1941 and on January 27 and May 1 of 1942. Results so obtained are reported for separate items and show a number of highly reliable trends.—J. L. Child (Yale).

240. Newcomb, T. M. Community roles in attitude formation. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 621-630.—This paper deals with the interrelation of community standards, the individual's objective role in the community, his subjective conception of this role, and personality differences, as determinants of conservatism-liberalism. The data, collected over a period of 4 years, refer to Bennington College undergraduates. They were obtained through the use of a variety of techniques, including attitude questionnaires, sociometric and Guess-Who procedures, and interviewing.—J. L. Child (Yale).

241. Parsons, T. Age and sex in the social structure of the United States. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 604-616.—Differentiation of expected behavior according to sex seems to be decreasing in our society. This fact is discussed in relation to individual behavior and learning at various stages of the life cycle, and in relation to present-day problems of marital adjustment. The position of youth and of old people in our present-day society is given special attention, with attempts to define the characteristic pressures put on members of these groups and the subcultures which have been developed as a response.—J. L. Child (Yale).

242. Punke, H. H. Attitudes and ideas of high-school youth in regard to marriage. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 56, 221-224.—Results are given of a questionnaire regarding the best age for marriage. Seniors place the optimum age higher than freshmen, boys tolerate a slightly wider range of "best age" than girls, and both sexes tolerate a wider range for men than women. The age at which the students expect to marry corresponds to the age they consider best and is somewhat below the median age of marriage for the country as a whole. A certain percentage, varying greatly between different states, expect not to marry. Of these more are freshmen than seniors and more boys than girls. A substantial proportion believe there is an age beyond which marriage should not be allowed.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

243. Schneirla, T. C. "Cruel" ants—and Occam's razor. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1942, 34, 79-83.—The author presents criticisms of the interpretations of ants' behavior offered by Lafleur (see 16: 2354). In particular, he objects to the uncritical use of anthropomorphic concepts in the explanation of the aggressive behavior of ants toward other members of their own colonies. Lafleur does not bring out the fact that such behavior is abnormal. Inasmuch as

a much simpler hypothesis, of alterations in the individual chemical pattern of the ants involved, was not considered, Lafleur's interpretations are a violation of the principle of parsimony. Furthermore, they are not in line with what is known at present about the aggressive and cooperative behavior of ants.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

244. Schoen, M. Bibliography of experimental studies on the psychology of music. *Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1942, 421-431.—Continuation of a previously published bibliography (see 15: 3524).—*P. R. Farnsworth* (Stanford).

245. Schoenfeld, N. An experimental study of some problems relating to stereotypes. *Arch. Psychol.*, N. Y., No. 270. Pp. 55.—College students assigned 'typical traits' to racial or national groups (Exper. I) or to proper names (Exper. II). The study deals with the inter-relationships among uniformity, directionality, intensity, and quality factors (see Edwards, 15: 1411) in the stereotyping of the responses. It is also a follow-up of a study by Katz and Braly (see 8: 3181). The major findings of Exper. I are: (1) No relation exists between uniformity and direction or (2) uniformity and intensity; (3) extreme unfamiliarity may be associated with either extreme of uniformity, greatest familiarity with medium uniformity; (4) there is some correspondence between qualitative changes and changes in direction resulting from recent historical events and (5) some tendency for greater familiarity to be associated with positive, lesser familiarity with negative, direction. The findings of Exper. II are: (1) Uniformity with either positive or negative direction was greater than with neutral affective tone, but (2) did not clearly vary in direct proportion with intensity; (3) quality seemed to be related to direction. The 'kernel of truth' explanation of stereotypes is negated by the experiment on proper names, because of the presumably heterogeneous experiential background of the various S's who assigned traits to a given name.—*C. E. Buxton* (Iowa).

246. Stokes, W. R. Premarital medical service. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 361-369.—A brief outline is presented of a system of clinical premarital advice with comments upon the outstanding observations and experiences arising from the use of the system in advising 1500 couples over a period of 12 years. The author stresses the importance of proper guidance and advice in promoting satisfactory attitudes toward marriage, family, and social life.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

247. Tolman, E. C. Drives toward war. New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. xv + 118. \$1.25.—Man is, societally speaking, an integrated complex the entirety of whose psychological nature must be understood and all his psychological needs be allowed balanced satisfaction if a society permitting relatively universal individual happiness and welfare is to be achieved and war be abolished. "Nations and races differ from one another in the characteristic motivational patterns of their component individuals, not so much by virtue of crucial

differences in hereditary make-up, as by virtue of the different social pressures handed out by their respective cultures to their youth and children." It is necessary to combine the emphasis upon the biological drives with a moderate amount of self-assertion and a large amount of collectivity and add to this, easy identification with parents; then it shall be possible to arrive at a new and workable concept that in reality would save the world from its horrors. Such a society can be developed by 3 main practical devices: evolve an economic order which will abolish too great biological frustrations; invent an educational and social system which encourages and makes possible easy identification with parents and other acceptable authorities; and create a supernational state (world federation) to which individuals, wherever they may be, can become more loyal than they then will be to their narrower national groups.—*E. Girden* (Brooklyn).

248. Watson, K. B. The nature and measurement of musical meanings. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 54, No. 2. Pp. 43.—A test of ability to discriminate between various meanings in music was devised, submitted to experts, and administered to 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade pupils and to college and graduate students. It is concluded that musical meanings are determined by constant factors in music itself, not by subjective judgment. This position is arrived at in view of (1) the constancy of expert musicians' judgments, (2) the consistency of subjects at different grade levels in the interpretation of music, (3) evidence of growth from level to level in the direction of the experts' judgment, and (4) considerations with respect to differential rates of growth. Additional conclusions are: ability to discriminate between musical meanings is a special ability; at the higher levels, amount of musical training and ability to discriminate between musical meanings are related; musical understanding and musical ability as measured by the Seashore test are not related; and musical understanding is more closely related to musical enjoyment than is musical ability as measured by the Seashore test.—*D. G. Ryans* (Cooperative Test Service).

249. Weaver, L. How valid is public opinion? *Social Forces*, 1942, 20, 341-344.—Public opinion retains its validity on the basis of the large numbers involved, but it is true that 100 of the "best" individuals would do better than the millions in the total population in any feat of judgment. Public opinion polls are held defensible as an indication of reliable group tendencies, and are estimates of what will happen. But they have nothing to say of the validity of the judgments involved.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

250. Webster, H. Taboo: a sociological study. Stanford University, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1942. Pp. xii + 393. \$4.00.—In the first chapter the general nature of taboo is discussed and distinguished from animistic and sympathetic prohibitions. In the main body of the book, ethnographic data from all over the world are assembled

to show the variety of taboos that have been imposed in relation to the reproductive life, separation of the sexes, sexual intercourse, death, strangers and strange phenomena, sacred persons and things, and sin. To each of these is devoted a chapter. In the last two chapters are considered certain aspects of the economic and social significance of taboo. The author's major generalizations or interpretations are concerned with social evolution and the development of civilized morality.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

251. Wile, I. S. *Lying as a biological and social phenomenon.* *Nerv. Child*, 1942, 1, 293-313.—The author distinguishes between an untruthful statement and a lie, which is conscious, direct, purposeful deception. From a clinical point of view there are four types of lying: aggressive and defensive, the two primary types; a type that borders on creative expression; and an imitative socialized form that provides ego-satisfaction upon a social level. These classifications are discussed at some length. It is concluded that both truth and lying are products of social group living. Truthfulness in the child depends upon the general pattern of truth in the behavior of all with whom he has personal contact.—*C. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

252. Williams, G. D. *The effect of order of appearance on the appreciation of musical selections.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 295-310.—10 musical selections (ranging from a Bach overture to some fox trot) were presented to groups of students ( $N = 400$ ) in either a mixed (illogical) or arranged (by musicians) order. The subjects indicated their degree of enjoyment of each selection. No change in rated enjoyment was found when the selections were played in the mixed order twice for one group, or when the order was changed at the second hearing for another group. Two groups for which different orders of presentation were used on the initial hearing differed significantly in their ratings of 4 of the 10 selections.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

253. Young, K. *Sociology: a study of society and culture.* New York: American Book Co., 1942. Pp. x + 1005. \$4.00.—This is a new textbook of sociology by the author of previous standard textbooks in sociology, social psychology, and personality. It is systematically organized in 6 sections: society and culture, ecology and interaction, place and people, culture and social organization and disorganization, some basic processes of interaction, and control and planning. The presentation centers around the major concepts of society, culture, and personality. The changing character of all these major concepts under the impact of the machine age, modern economic and political organizations, including geopolitics and racialism of totalitarianism, is stressed. Attention is called to the threat of dictatorship not only to business and politics but to every aspect of the life of the individual.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

[See also abstracts 5, 83, 123, 125, 192, 193, 201, 205, 210, 321, 334, 337, 350.]

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

254. Australian Council for Educational Research. *Probation for juvenile delinquents.* Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1941. Pp. 51. 1s.—This booklet consists substantially of a reprint from chapters VIII and XVI of *A handbook of probation*, published by the National Association of Probation Officers of Great Britain (London, 1935). Designed chiefly for those interested in probation problems in Australia, it refers briefly to the status of probation in that country and to the causes of delinquency.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

255. Beca, M. F. *Psicoanálisis y criminología.* (Psychoanalysis and criminology.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Disc. conex.*, 1940, No. 3-4.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Many of the standard implications of psychoanalysis for criminology, especially in regard to classification, require modification for practical purposes. There are rarely pure or typical cases, psychoanalytically speaking, and the actual combinations of causes usually require individual consideration. Those concerned with the processes of justice should have an adequate psychoanalytical background.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

256. Blanshard, P. *Negro delinquency in New York.* *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1942, 16, 115-123.—New York, in common with other large cities, is shown to have a very high rate of delinquency among Negroes. Poverty is believed to be the most important factor, and various practical problems are discussed.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

257. Bromberg, W. *The liar in delinquency and crime.* *Nerv. Child*, 1942, 1, 351-357.—Lying is a fundamental part of the symptomatology of living, to which the child early becomes conditioned. It is a defense manoeuvre which may be expressed verbally or through overt behavior. Although the behavior may be exhibited in various clinical forms, as pathological lying, malingery, etc., there is a dynamic relationship underlying all forms of lying and denial in delinquency. This relationship is discussed at length.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

258. Edmiston, R. W., & Swaim, E. H. *Juvenile delinquency and provisions for education.* *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 55, 195.—A study of the correlation between educational provisions and juvenile delinquency in 69 cities was conducted. Complete data from 42 cities demonstrated that "the number of days school was in session was a factor in juvenile delinquency, the importance of which varied from city to city." Added use of funds to prolong the time for education is desirable.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

259. Fontes, V. *Etiologia e diagnostico da criminalidade infantil.* (Etiology and diagnostics of juvenile delinquency.) *Rev. portug. Pediat. Puericult.*, 1941, No. 2.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] True juvenile delinquency is characterized by persistent antisocial actions occurring independ-

ently of normative considerations. The behavior of the average adolescent may be expected to include some surface delinquency. Apart from the definitely abnormal, no criminal constitution has been established from a physical point of view.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

260. Foxe, A. N. The life and death instincts: criminological implication. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 67-91.—The author observes that the traumata he has discovered among criminals are not so much concerned with sexuality as with life itself or, in a more limited sense, the instinct of self-preservation. The concept of the vita is introduced to include the dynamic aspects of life, the tendency to live and live without restraint until life has been expended and death ensues. The counterforce to the vita is the fatum which restrains the vita and so prolongs life. The author relates the concepts of the vita and fatum to the problems of war and peace and shows the interrelationship between the vita, fatum, and libido.—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

261. Fry, M. Wartime juvenile delinquency in England and some notes on English juvenile courts. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1942, 16, 82-85.—An increase in juvenile delinquency has occurred in England and Wales during the three years of war, but its cause is not yet very well understood.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

262. Glueck, E. T. Coping with wartime delinquency. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1942, 16, 86-98.—Statistical data are cited to show the rise in juvenile delinquency in this country since Pearl Harbor. British experience is called on to analyze the sources of this rise and suggest steps which can be taken to help minimize the further rise.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

263. Goitein, P. L. The asocial neurosis. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 14-33.—The asocial neurosis is characterized by the combination of delight in antisocial conduct with abhorrence at its expression. It occurs in individuals who are confronted with an uprush of primitive feelings of veiled aggression and cannot work off this aggression adequately in some sublimated form. A detailed case study is presented.—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

264. Inbau, F. E. Lie detection and criminal investigation. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1942. Pp. vii + 142. \$3.00.—The first half of the book describes the lie detector technique in detail, illustrating the principles with cases and some 25 polygraph (Keeler) records. With the aid of this technique a qualified expert can make accurate diagnoses in approximately 70% of the cases. The legal status of the method is summarized. The second half of the book contains specific descriptions of tactics and techniques for the interrogation of suspects and witnesses, together with a discussion of the ethical and legal aspects of the subject.—*H. Schlossberg* (Brown).

265. Karpman, B. Widening the concepts of insanity and criminality. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 129-144.—"The average psychiatrist would not

testify that a criminal is insane and therefore not responsible for his act unless he suffers from a definite psychosis. . . . We must widen our concepts of insanity and criminality to include neuroses, psychopathies, criminality, and sexual abnormalities as profoundly abnormal modes of behavior fully on par with psychoses so far as incapacitating social behavior is concerned, and hence to be treated forensically and psychiatrically as the most fully developed psychoses. It is submitted that special institutions may have to be built to adequately care for these types of cases."—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

266. Levy, D. M. Psychopathic personality and crime. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1942, 16, 99-114.—The term "psychopathic personality," though vague, has been usefully employed to denote "a group of personality disturbances characterized by (1) chronicity, (2) 'unmodifiability,' (3) early onset, and (4) pathology of emotional life." Within this rather broad category, the author has described two distinctive types, the deprived psychopath (in whom maternal rejection is an important etiological factor) and the indulged psychopath (in whom maternal overprotection plays a corresponding role). The development of criminal behavior in these two types of psychopathic personality is discussed, and several case histories are presented.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

267. Lutz, J. Über die Aufgaben der Psychiatrie bei der Beobachtung, der Bestimmung und dem Vollzug der Massnahmen im schweiz. Jugendstrafrecht. Patronat, Familien- und Anstaltsversorgung. (The place of psychiatry in observation, diagnosis, and treatment according to the Swiss penal code for juveniles. Boarding home, family, and institutional care.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1942, 9, 34-44.—In the new Swiss penal code for juvenile delinquents, three main classes of delinquent youth are described: (1) those whose behavior is clearly the result of neglect and for whom the obvious approach is through improvement of the environment, (2) the physically or mentally handicapped, and (3) those whose difficulties must be ascribed in the main to personality defects. The provisions of the Swiss code for securing psychiatric diagnosis and guidance in the handling of various types of cases are discussed in relation to the thesis: inheritance determines the trend, environment brings it to realization.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

268. Mangun, C. W. The psychopathic criminal. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1942, 4, 117-125.—The characteristics of psychopathic personality are listed, and a therapeutic method which has met with some success in federal prisons is described. The treatment consists mainly of adequate control and re-education of the prisoner. In many cases it is necessary to exercise strong control by means of "therapeutic seclusion." The prisoner is completely isolated for an indefinite period and is granted privileges when he has demonstrated his readiness to accept them. Daily visits by a psychiatrist during and after the seclusion period are directed toward the reorienta-

tion and re-education of the prisoner.—*A. Chapanis* (Wright Field).

269. Meng, H. *Die Aufgaben der Psychohygiene in Rahmen des schweizerischen Jugendstrafrechts.* (The place of mental hygiene in the provisions of the Swiss penal code for juveniles.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1942, 9, 44-51.—The Swiss code provides for different treatment of delinquent children on the basis of age. Children under the age of six are not regarded as delinquents. Older offenders are divided into three groups: children (6-14 years), youths (14-18 years), and minors (18-20 years). At all ages it is important to make a careful appraisal of the mental level of each case. A child cannot properly be regarded as delinquent unless he understands the nature of right and wrong. The feeble-minded and mentally ill as well as those who, by reason of faulty training have not learned to understand the nature of their acts must be identified and handled according to their special needs.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

270. Schramm, G. L. *The juvenile court in war-time.* *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1942, 16, 69-81.—Cases are cited in which wartime conditions have stimulated or given an excuse for non-permissible behavior in adolescents, e.g. sexual promiscuity or attacks on members of national minorities. Wartime conditions also genuinely impose new and severe problems for adjustment, which the unstable adolescent may not be able to solve. The role of the juvenile court in dealing with wartime delinquents is discussed and exemplified.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

271. Shaw, C. R., McKay, H. D., & others. *Juvenile delinquency and urban areas.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942. Pp. xxxii + 451. \$4.50.—This book presents the results of 20 years of ecological research into the nature of the relationship between the distribution of delinquency and the pattern of physical structure and social organization of 21 American cities. Uniform findings in every city confirm the hypothesis that the physical deterioration of residential areas accompanied by social disorganization is greatest in a central zone in the business district, intermediate in a middle zone, and lowest in the other zones, and that there is a progressive decline in the incidence of delinquency from the innermost zone where it is most concentrated to the peripheral areas. Delinquency is found to be highly correlated with changes in population, inadequate housing, poverty, presence of Negroes and foreign-born, tuberculosis, mental disorders, and adult criminality. The common basic factor is social disorganization or the absence of community effort to cope with these conditions. Causation of juvenile delinquency is to be sought more in terms of the community than of the individual. 107 maps pertaining to the cities studied and 118 tables relating to population and delinquency rates are included as well as a chapter describing the Chicago Area Project as a demonstration of the effective mobilization of community forces to combat

delinquency and crime.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

272. Thurston, H. W. *Concerning juvenile delinquency; progressive changes in our perspectives.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. x + 236. \$2.75.—In Part I the author cites incidents of behavior reported from many localities, ranging from mischief to murder. This is followed by an imaginary forum discussion with the views of leading authorities on crime causation reported. Part II, concerned with treatment administered by the courts, orients the reader in historical perspective from before 1840 and deals with the origins of the Illinois juvenile court law of 1899, legislation before 1925, and some perspectives of a probation officer. In Part III treatment in the community with an emphasis upon agency coordination is discussed with a concluding chapter by L. W. Mayo on the gist of juvenile delinquency as a community problem.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

[See also abstracts 203.]

## INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

273. Barnes, R. M. *Motion and time study applications.* New York: Wiley, 1942. Pp. 188. \$1.75.

274. Bingham, W. V., & Rorty, J. *How the Army sorts its man power.* *Infantry J.*, 1942, 51, No. 4, 22-30.—See 16: 4964.

275. Blood, W., Harwood, J., & Vernon, H. M. *Discussion on effects of war-time industrial conditions on mental health.* *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1942, 35, 693-698.—In general, more women than men have developed into psychological problems in war industries. The main factors which have affected the mental health of industrial workers are fatigue (including boredom), anxiety, and depression. If the "bread and butter" needs have been satisfied, the greatest possible importance should be attached to (1) the establishment of harmonious relationships within the industry, and the full recognition of the worker as an individual; and (2) the development of the social group within departments, and affiliation to larger groups within the organization.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

276. Cardall, A. J. *Purdue Pegboard.* Chicago: Science Research Associates, no date. \$9.75.—This pegboard, developed by the Purdue Research Foundation, "is a test of manipulative dexterity designed to assist in the selection of employees in industrial jobs requiring manipulative dexterity, such as assembly, packing, operation of certain machines, and other routine manual jobs of an exacting nature. It provides separate measurements of the right hand, left hand, and both hands together, and measures dexterity for two types of activity: one involving gross movements of hand, fingers, and arms, and the other involving primarily what might be called 'tip of the finger' dexterity needed in small assembly work." The board is equipped with pins, washers, and collars, which are manipulated in various

sequences. For some purposes it has been found that it is well to repeat each sequence two or three times. Norms and reliabilities are given in terms of one, two, and three trials and for right hand, left hand, both hands, total score, and assembly. Reliability ranges from .62 to .89 on these various bases.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

277. Collier, H. E. *Outlines of industrial medical practice*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1941. Pp. viii + 440. \$5.00.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Chapter XVI considers the effect of increasing speed of production upon optimum hours of work; chapter XVII discusses the problems of optimum work spells, rest pauses, rotation of shifts, and selection of night workers.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

278. Davidson, M. *Stereoscopic vision in industry*. N. Y. *St. J. Med.*, 1942, 42, 1441-1444.—Aviation was the first influence producing acute awareness of man's dependence on precision of binocular depth perception, and aviation, the advancement of industrial technique, and workmen's compensation stimulated its accurate measurement. The loss of one eye reduces stereoscopic vision to about 1/10 normal. Davidson summarizes the accumulated observations on stereopsis for the past 25 years, and describes a simplified device for quantitative measurement and a rapid performance test to detect persons lacking stereoscopic vision. These tests approach a real situation more closely than the usual stereoscopic cards. In examination of industrial workers, those having 20 sec. of arc may be considered normal, 20-46 fair, 46-120 poor, and more than 120 as lacking binocular stereopsis. Certain occupations require superior or normal stereopsis, and in wartime no differences in standards for public services and private industry are warranted. For prevention of accidents and proper job placement and in the interest of national protection, measurement of depth perception should be a standardized routine procedure. It is also important in connection with rehabilitation and change of occupation.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

279. DeSilva, H. R. *Why we have automobile accidents*. New York: John Wiley, 1942. Pp. xvii + 394. \$4.00.—A discussion of the problem is followed by a review of figures on hazard and exposure. Speed figures lead to the conclusion that "speeding by itself is not . . . a cause of accidents, but few persons have the skill . . . requisite to driving fast safely." Tests of skill are surveyed generally, with illustrations of several used by the author. It is concluded that "improved scientific selection of commercial and military drivers" is desirable. Safety mindedness includes sociological factors, drugs, fatigue, attitudes, health, and education. The latter half of the book is devoted to accident statistics, financial responsibility laws, the pedestrian problem, vehicle design, the roadway, driver training, and highway safety planning.—*T. W. Forbes* (Stevens Institute of Technology).

280. Dockray, E. *Hazards of promotion*. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1942, 16, 143-144.—Mental capabilities are not the same as mere constitutional attributes which are superficially pleasing, and thus, if you wish to seek a man for promotion, find out what the rank and file think about him.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

281. Dunn, P. C. *The selection and training of railroad supervisors*. Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1942. Pp. 58. \$1.00.—This is a report of an investigation in industry based upon interviews with over 50 railroad executives with reference to their objectives and plans for the training of their supervisory personnel. Following a discussion of the need for selection and training, the characteristics of the railroad industry, various types of training programs, the methods used in the selection of supervisors, and an evaluation of a college education in relation to railroad service, the high points of a constructive proposal for the development of a sound personnel program for the railroad industry are presented.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

282. Eichhorn, O. *Strassenunfälle und ihre Verhütung*. (Street accidents and their prevention.) *Schr. Verkehrswe. Martin Luther-Univ.*, 1938, No. 14. Pp. 104.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Bicycle accidents at railroad crossings were produced by obstructions at crossing and branch-lines. Automobile accidents were produced by careless drivers and, especially, by drunken drivers. The most important measures to be taken for the reduction of traffic accidents are: distinct traffic signs (a psychotechnical problem) with pictorial as well as verbal legends, and the removal of the driver with poor vision.—*L. H. Beck* (Brown).

283. Flinn, R. H. *Fatigue and war production*. *Med. Clin. N. Amer.*, 1942, 26, 1121-1143.—Flinn studied 889 truck drivers, classified according to how long they had driven (maximum 18 hours) since sleeping 6 hours or longer. Their fatigue syndrome is not the physiological change following severe muscular exertion, but a complex neuromuscular and psychomotor pattern of alteration accompanied by a few slight physiological changes. The functions most closely related to driving time were speed of tapping (the most affected), simple and coordination reaction times, manual steadiness, body sway, and flicker fusion. Impairment of function was roughly proportional to the number of hours driving since the last sleep period. The physician's judgment of apparent fatigue correlated well with the driver's subjective estimate. Flinn also discusses the length of the work week in war in the light of British experience. The possible improvement in output due to regulating hours depends largely on the degree of the worker's control over speed of production (hand vs. machine work). Almost any procedure of the management which attracts the workers' interest or indicates concern for their

welfare decreases fatigue and increases production.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

284. Hoff, E. C., & Fulton, J. F. *A bibliography of aviation medicine*. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1942. Pp. xii + 300. \$4.00.—This bibliography, prepared for the Committee on Aviation Medicine, Division of Medical Science, National Research Council, contains 6,000 citations from American, British, German, French, Italian, Japanese, and Russian literature. Over 19,000 authors are included in the author index.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

285. Hunt, L. I. *Decisions and their significance*. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1942, 16, 134-142.—Because making many decisions is psychologically fatiguing, workers should be relieved as much as possible of the endless tedium of making needless decisions. By avoiding this waste of energy, the worker is not made into a robot; rather, more energy is left him for making essential decisions in work or in his own social life.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

286. Jones, B. F. *Recent progress in aviation medicine*. *Med. Clin. N. Amer.*, 1942, 26, 1303-1330.—This review is concerned with anoxia, aero-embolism, pilot fatigue, and personnel selection. In view of the relation of anoxia to retinal sensitivity, the flicker fusion test is especially valuable. Apparently there is no systematic study of fatigue in patrol and combat. It appears to be closely related to truck drivers' fatigue (see 17: 283), although more complicated, and the same tests may be applicable to both. The difficulty in personnel selection, centers around the extent to which existing standards may be safely relaxed in order to provide the number of candidates required, and the earliest possible elimination of unsuitable candidates. The data of single tests may assume more significance if treated as coefficients in a composite score. In the absence of highly reliable selective methods, a tendency is developing to accept trial by ordeal for the early stages and, subsequently, selective tests for specific duties. The dramatic aspects of military aviation have obscured the fact that aviation medicine is a branch of industrial medicine, of which many problems, principles, and techniques reach their highest development in aviation medicine.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

287. Klemm, O. *Zwölf Leitsätze zu einer Psychologie der Leibesübungen*. (Twelve principles for a psychology of gymnastics.) *Neue psychol. Stud.*, 1938, 9, No. 4.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Gymnastics is the science of movement forms, considered as a Gestalt problem on the one hand and as a problem of race psychology and typology on the other.—*L. H. Beck* (Brown).

288. Murray, H. M. L. *Bases of worker efficiency*. *Person. J.*, 1942, 21, 131-145.—Murray, of the Ministry of Munitions in Australia, gives a brief history of the studies made of factory production with relation to number of hours worked. When the number of hours was decreased to approximately 48, production per hour and per week

increased. It takes some time for increased production to show up in production records after months of long hours. Overly long hours bring less production even where the machines set the pace because of increased absenteeism and labor turnover. A great national crisis may stimulate increased production with long hours, but it will be only temporary. Legislation is necessary to regulate the number of hours because the men want the overtime pay.—*M. B. Mitchell* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

289. Prisk, C. W. *Passing practices on rural highways*. *Proc. Highw. Res. Bd, Wash.*, 1941, 21, 366-378.—3,521 passings from 4 states were analyzed from a larger amount of data collected by the Public Roads Administration. Passes were analyzed into types as: delayed start, delayed return, delayed start and delayed return, and free moving pass. Most drivers did not accelerate their vehicles in passing to their maximum rate. Between 1,200 and 2,000 feet was used for certain typical passings, but this is not necessarily the needed sight distance since many successful passings occurred where sight distance was less. Distributions show the speeds, distances, accelerations, and spacings observed.—*T. W. Forbes* (Stevens Institute of Technology).

290. Redway, L. D. *The problem of faulty stereopsis in industry: a preliminary study of certain operations in the publishing industry*. *N. Y. St. J. Med.*, 1942, 42, 1445-1448.—Numerous employees of the stencil filing department of a publishing house suffered from eye strain, and filing inaccuracies were common. This occupation requires, in addition to rapid ocular and manual cooperation and equilibration, great accuracy of binocular function and depth perception, since on the non-printing side of the stencils (according to which they are filed) the letters are intaglio. Filling the depressed letters with contrasting ink and abolishing flashing reflections from the metal surface lessened the eye strain and somewhat improved accuracy and speed. The literature on faulty stereopsis among industrial workers is briefly reviewed. The highest ability in stereopsis is probably required by persons who devote themselves to speed (aviators) or to high-speed complicated operations within reach of the arm. Industrial workers should be classified according to their degree of stereopsis.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

291. Seidenfeld, M. A. *Rehabilitation in the armed forces*. *Crippled Child*, 1942, 20, 58; 79-80.—The author discusses the types of handicapped individuals acceptable in the armed forces, and the work of the Special Training Units in which these men are rehabilitated. The Army is successful in bringing to a useful level 90% of men with minor physical disabilities, and about 85% of the intellectually deprived.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

292. Spears, S. M. *Psychological factors in highway design and traffic control problems—evaluation of design data for crossover distances*. *Proc. Highw. Res. Bd, Wash.*, 1941, 21, 207-214.—The floating vehicle, stop watch, and observer technique

was employed to measure the distance used by drivers to cross from one lane to the other. Distributions were plotted by speeds and 90 percentile distances related to speed, giving, by least squares, the equation  $D = 43.9274 + 7.3857V - 0.01776V^2$ .—T. W. Forbes (Stevens Institute of Technology).

293. Thomas, D. E. Selection of the parachutist. *Milit. Surg.*, 1942, 91, 81-83. And *Milit. Rev.*, Fort Leavenworth, 1942, 22, No. 86, 64.—Avoidance of injury depends on ability to think fast, to make the muscles obey the mind, and to learn the technique. The athletically inept and those whose fear reactions make them forget what they have learned cannot be trained successfully. Groups 1 and 2 in the AGO intelligence test scale are preferred, those below group 3 are ineligible; a high school education is required. Other causes for rejection are vasomotor instability and a history of fainting at the sight of blood or after slight overexertion. Both phlegmatic and volatile types may refuse the training. Definite emotional qualifications are not yet established, beyond ability to adjust to army environment. A study of the volunteer's attitude (including his reasons for volunteering), whether he is self-confident or just trying himself out, correlated with studies of soldiers who refuse, will give the answer. Such investigations are being undertaken by medical officers who themselves are parachutists.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

[See also abstracts 26, 64, 102, 159, 180, 191, 216.]

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

294. Baxter, E. D. Personality guidance promotes home-school relations. *Nation's Schs.*, 1942, 30, No. 4, 37-38.—The program of the personality office is stated, and the procedures used in the study and guidance of personality in school children are described. Measurable improvement in personality is indicated, but improvement in fields not measurable is perhaps more valuable.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

295. Bonar, H. S. High-school pupils list their anxieties. *Sch. Rev.*, 1942, 50, 512-515.—Senior high-school pupils who listed the 3 chief problems about which they were concerned in the spring of 1941 ranked "getting a job" and "preparing for a vocation" high in the order of importance. War problems, school affairs, and social problems appear well up in the lists.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

296. Brandza, E. M. Fisa pedagogica pentru îndrumarea profesională academică, fata cu experiență. (Pedagogical profile for academic vocational guidance in relation to experience.) *J. Psihoteh.*, 1941, 5, 58-62.—Through patient collection of data on the student's daily conduct and intellectual manifestations over the years of a student's growth, it is possible to build up a profile which would serve for more accurate guidance.—S. M. Strong (Newcomb).

297. Brill, R. G. Measurement of progress in reading. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 135-139.—Reading tests devised for hearing pupils are inadequate for use with deaf children on the grounds of language handicaps of deaf pupils. Scores obtained from alternate forms of the same test standardized on hearing pupils may differ widely when obtained from deaf children according to data obtained from tests administered to 33 deaf pupils.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

298. Chans Cabiglia, J. C. Consultorios médico-psico-pedagógicos para escolares. (Medico-psychopedagogical clinics for school pupils.) *Rev. Psiquiat. Uruguay*, 1941, No. 34.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The chief purpose of the clinics advocated is to treat and to prevent school problems by means of physical and mental hygiene. They should be directed by a physician having a special knowledge of child psychiatry, in conjunction with a teacher specialist. The staff is completed by psychometric and qualified social workers who deal with the home situation.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

299. Cook, W. W. Predicting success of graduate students in a college of education. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 56, 192-195.—During 1940-41 a test battery consisting of Miller's Analogies, Educational Information and Application, Cooperative Survey Test in Mathematics, and Cooperative English, was administered to all graduate students in education. Numerical scores based on final letter grades were correlated with these test scores. The education test was the best over-all measure of prediction ( $r = .53$  to  $.70$ ), with Miller's Analogies second. English test scores were the best index of success in teaching reading (median  $r = .57$ ). Combining the four tests and using a multiple  $r$  raised the  $r$  only slightly. All tests were valuable as indicating upon entrance, general, and special aptitudes and weaknesses.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

300. Fahey, G. L. What every teacher can do for guidance. *Sch. Rev.*, 1942, 50, 516-522.—14 generalizations comprising what every teacher in every classroom should be responsible for illustrate the possibility of introducing guidance into any school without professionalized service and trained personnel.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

301. García Escudero, P. Orientaciones sobre una acertada elección de carrera. (Initial remarks on the proper choosing of a career.) *Psicotecnia*, 1942, 3, 363-376.—This is an introductory lecture to a short special course on vocations. Topics considered include the life-integration implications of vocational choice, the obligations of those undertaking to advise, the necessities of control from the point of view of a totalitarian state, and the grounds of limitation to the leading professions (for a socially selected population group).—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

302. Goodsell, J. G. A study of reading ability as related with physical, mental and personality

traits in senior high school students. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1942, 19, 399-404.—No significant differences in improvement in reading grade placement were found for groups trained with and without the metronoscope. Correlation between reading speed and increase in reading grade placement was .01. Visual efficiency as judged by acuity, refractive error, muscle balance and fusion, correlated .08 with original reading grade placement. The number of schools attended to the 6th grade also showed an insignificant correlation (.15). The California Test of Personality, Second Series, showed a correlation of approximately .50 for adjustments and original reading grade placement. The author concludes that only those who are retarded two years or more in reading grade placement require individual remedial reading work.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).

303. Gray, W. S. Education of the gifted child: with special reference to reading. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 736-744.—Acceleration, segregation, and enrichment are widely used plans for satisfying the needs of superior pupils. The recent trend is toward a modified enrichment program. "Growth in ability to read among gifted children comes primarily through the purposeful use of reading in the various content fields, including literature, and in the effort to solve challenging problems commensurate with their ability." Reading programs should be adapted to meet the needs of superior children.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

304. Hoff, A. G. Guidance and the science teacher. *Sch. Sci. Math.*, 1942, 42, 658-660.—The high school science teacher is in a better position than any other teacher to give vocational and educational guidance, as he has an opportunity to observe ability in a number of phases: intellectual, artistic, manual, mechanical, social, and creative. He should be on the alert for all kinds of aptitudes. Several situations which can be of value are discussed.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

305. Howard, L. S. War supplement to *The road ahead*. Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Co., 1942. Pp. 29.—This short supplement relates the general discussion in the text (see 15: 5367) to the practical problems of college orientation and guidance created by the declaration of war.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

306. Huth, A. Die Begutachtung der Arbeitsweise. (Appraisal of work method.) *Z. pädag. Psychol.*, 1941, 42, 69-80.—This is an elaboration of a theoretical schema for judging pupils' work methods. The basis is the guiding personality traits in their ethical connotations. Traits are unalterable, although education can bring their expressions to the average degree. The expressions of the chief guiding traits for work methods are understanding of the task, attitude toward it, tempo, method of execution (careless, pedantic, etc.), and attention.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

307. Hutson, P. W. Selected references on guidance. *Sch. Rev.*, 1942, 50, 529-535.—This

tenth annual list includes 62 items classified under the headings of distribution, adjustment, and distribution and adjustment. Among the references cited are a number treating of the special problems of guidance in wartime.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

308. Ibarrola, R. Um precursor da psicotecnia: Huarte de San Juan. (Huarte de San Juan, a precursor of psychotechnics.) *Bol. Inst. Orient. prof., Lisboa*, 1941, No. 2.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Juan Huarte de San Juan flourished in the 16th century. He was concerned with the psychology of individual differences, including aptitudes, temperament, age and sex differences, and the influence of climate. His application was largely in the vocational field. The Inquisition acquitted him of heresy when some of his works were brought into question. Huarte anticipated many points of view now receiving emphasis.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

309. Imhoff, L. E. A comparison of the upper and lower scholastic fourths in extracurricular sports activities. *Purdue Univ. Stud. higher Educ.*, 1942, No. 46, 11-20.—Two groups, each of 180 students, were selected to represent the upper and lower fourths, in terms of cumulative scholastic records, of the men in the senior class at Purdue in the fall of 1939. Participation of these two groups was tabulated for varsity and intramural sports during each of the three years in school. It was found that more men in the upper fourth did not participate in any intramural sports and that fewer men in the upper fourth participated in from four to thirteen intramural sports, than was true for men in the lower fourth. There were similar differences for varsity sports, although the differences were less than in the case of intramural sports. "Analysis of the upper and lower scholastic tenths produced data comparable with those found for the upper and lower fourths." The implications of these data are discussed briefly, and recommendations for further studies are presented.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

310. Kay, G. F., & Stuit, D. B. The effect of special procedures for students of low scholastic aptitude. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 55, 218-224.—A committee appointed by the University of Iowa recommended that students having low grades on the Iowa Qualifying Examination should take descriptive sciences (botany, geology, and zoology, rather than chemistry, physics, and mathematics) history, religion, and geography; should postpone language study until the sophomore year; should be exempt from group requirements except English and speech; and should interest themselves in the graphic and plastic arts if they show any aptitudes in that direction. In the experimental groups established on the basis of the committee's report the percentage of students who did not fail was not significantly different from that of the control group. However, "an individual case-study approach might lead to results which are more meaningful."—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

311. Knight, E. B. Why rural pupils leave school. *Nation's Schs*, 1942, 30, No. 4, 41-42.—Of 811 young men in rural Tennessee over 50% were found not to have 9th grade education, and to be consequently handicapped vocationally and socially. The reasons given for dropping school are multiple, and wise guidance might reduce this student mortality. The most frequent cause of school leaving is "work, needed at home," which suggests that the schools may be better able to prepare youth for such work.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).
312. Lambridis, H. Do the training colleges need reconstruction? *J. Educ.*, Oxford, 1942, 74, 356-358.—The author believes that too much emphasis has been placed upon psychology in the preparation of teachers. He recommends that a shift of emphasis be made, and that philosophy be stressed.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).
313. Lehmann, G., & Szakáll, A. Vergleichende anthropometrische und funktionelle Untersuchungen an Jugendlichen. (Comparative anthropometric and functional investigations on adolescents.) *Arbeitsphysiologie*, 1940, 11, 259-330.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 16: 18311.
314. Lurie, W. A., & Weiss, A. Analyzing vocational adjustment. *Occupations*, 1942, 21, 138-142.—The customary criteria used in evaluating vocational adjustment are considered, and the deficiencies of each are indicated. The integrated, clinical approach is presented, and illustrated by brief case studies. It is concluded that "the nature of the individual's occupational adjustment can be understood only clinically." The counselor's view has changed due to demands of the war situation, but "case analysis in terms of basic components has validity at all times."—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).
315. MacPhail, A. H. Q and L scores on the ACE Psychological Examination. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 56, 248-251.—Two studies of Q and L scores on the ACE Psychological Examination of high school girls and college freshmen in relation to standing in "quantitative" and "verbal" subjects indicate that the claims made or implied in the manual regarding the meaning and value of these scores for vocational guidance are exaggerated. Data is presented showing that in almost no case was the critical ratio significantly large. In some cases even, the Q score correlated higher with verbal courses than the L score.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).
316. Marquit, S., & Berman, A. B. Psychological techniques and mechanisms in guidance. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 231-240.—Seven case summaries are presented "for the purpose of presenting psychological techniques and mechanisms used in guidance and illustrating . . . how these techniques and mechanisms are suited both to the needs of the patient and to the demands of the referring agency."—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).
317. Martínez García, A. La orientación de nuestros adolescentes. (The guidance of our adolescents.) *Atenas, Madr.*, 1941, Nov.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Spain is inadequately organized for vocational guidance reaching the practical needs of the whole population. In one university 60% of the matriculants are not expected to pass state examinations, and there is no provision for their readjustment. It is expected that the new secondary school law controlling admissions to higher institutions will be of help, but the need is for positive guidance that does not overemphasize abstract abilities and professional careers.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).
318. McCluskey, F. D. Oral reading. *Nation's Schs*, 1942, 30, No. 4, 14-15.—The emphasis on silent reading and speed has resulted in numerous nervous disorders, visual difficulties, a lack of ability to think clearly, and an ever increasing need for remedial reading instruction. The development of a good balance between oral and silent reading habits is desired.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).
319. Meseguer, P. Cómo se concibe hoy la orientación profesional. (The present-day conception of vocational guidance.) *Razón y Fe, Madr.*, 1941, Dec.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a brief account of the history of vocational guidance in Spain and of organized agencies operating at present. Coordinated participation of parent and teacher, the vocational school, and the current reorganization of the apprentice system are emphasized.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).
320. Mooney, R. L. Problem check list—college form. Columbus, O.: Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, 1941; manual, 1942. Pp. 101. 25 copies, \$1.00; mimeographed manual, 60¢.—The list comprises 330 problems covering the following general areas: health and physical development; finances, living conditions, and employment; social and recreational activities; social-psychological relations; personal-psychological relations; courtship, sex, and marriage; home and family; morals and religion; adjustment to college work; the future: vocational and educational; and curriculum and teaching procedures. There are also 5 summarizing questions. The function of the list is "to help students in the expression of their personal problems. The form is similar to that of interest inventories except that the items are problems rather than interests. The student goes through the list, underlines the problems which are of concern to him, circles the ones of most concern, and writes a summary in his own words." The manual includes a general discussion, suggestions for procedures in using the list, and 54 pages of results which have been obtained with the use of the list.—L. M. McCabe (Cambridge, Mass.).
321. Morgan, M. I., & Ojemann, R. H. The effect of a learning program designed to assist youth in an understanding of behavior and its development. *Child Developm.*, 1942, 13, 181-194.—Two experimental groups, one of college students and one of

out-of-school employed youth, were compared with control groups on amount of conflict and on certain attitudes before and after the experimental groups participated in a learning program. Conflict was measured by the Luria technique, and interviews and self-report blanks were used to measure attitudes toward parents, the opposite sex, self goals and standards, and social problems. The learning program was designed to give understanding of marriage, family, and social relationships. This program is described. The experimental groups showed improvement in attitude and conflict scores, whereas the controls showed little change. One case is presented to show in detail the picture of the changes.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

322. Moss, F. A. Report of the Committee on Aptitude Tests for Medical Schools. *J. Ass. Amer. med. Coll.*, 1942, 17, 312-315.—Two forms of the Medical Aptitude Test were given during the academic year 1940-1941. The means and quartiles of the 7 parts of Form 14 and the 8 parts of Form 15 are presented. A report on the comparison of scores on Form 13 with medical school performance in the freshman year shows a progressive increase in the percent of failures as one goes down the decile groups on the aptitude test, beginning with 1% for the highest decile of test scores and amounting to 18% for the lowest decile. Freshman grades range from 85.5 for the highest decile progressively downward to 77.7 for the lowest decile. A report is included of the percent of failures predicted by the various tests of Forms 4, 7, and 8, these ranging between 31 and 46%.—F. C. Paschal (Vanderbilt).

323. O'Connor, C. D., & Simon, E. A preliminary survey into problems of adjustment among pupils of the Lexington School for the Deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 224-240.—Of 123 pupils reported from all sources as giving evidence of maladjustment, 49 were found to warrant further study. This group was compared with the entire school population on the basis of: factors relating to deafness itself, social opportunities, IQ, physical factors, and behavior problems as reported by teachers and counselors. Certain differences were found between the problem group and the school population, also between the congenitally deaf and the adventitiously deaf pupils of the problem group.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

324. Pintner, R. Interim report of the Subcommittee on the Value of Individual Hearing Aids for Hard-of-Hearing Children. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 306-310.—Data are presented showing the degree to which it has been possible to equate 30 matched pairs of hard of hearing children and matched control groups of 24 pupils each.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

325. Remmers, H. H., Thompson, W. R., & Vaurio, A. E. The effect of participation in extracurricular music upon scholastic achievement. *Purdue Univ. Stud. higher Educ.*, 1942, No. 46, 5-10.—After a brief survey of the literature, the authors present results from a study at Purdue University.

An experimental group, composed of 143 women and 139 men in one or more extracurricular musical organizations, was matched with a control group of equal size for ranks on two orientation tests, sex, classification, and schools. The experimental group achieved a slightly higher grade-point average for the given semester than did the control group; the difference is not statistically significant. Comparison of the experimental group with students in general at Purdue indicates that better-than-average students participate in extracurricular music activities. "This in part may be due to additional motivation created by the fact that good achievement is necessary to remain a member of these organizations."—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

326. Salter, M. D. A method of selection of medical students based on previous academic grades and medical aptitude scores. *J. Ass. Amer. med. Coll.*, 1942, 17, 300-309.—The University of Toronto admits directly from high school into a 6-year course leading to the medical degree. Combining high school grades and scores on the Medical Aptitude Test by the multiple correlation technique gives an adequate prediction of first year grades. The present study is based on 4 successive entering classes of 473 cases. Only 15% of those predicted to pass actually failed in the work of the first year, while 23% of those predicted to fail subsequently passed. Of those who continued into the second and third years, only 13% of those originally predicted to pass actually failed, while of those originally predicted to fail, 62% passed. Based on the original prediction, 31% of those predicted to pass had failed by the end of the third year, and 16% of those predicted to fail had passed. The risk of serious injustice to students may be reduced by admitting those with high aptitude scores and by basing prediction for subsequent years upon first year grades.—F. C. Paschal (Vanderbilt).

327. Sandulescu, M. Insemnatarea fiselor psihologice: sugestii. (The significance of psychological profiles: suggestions.) *J. Psihoteh.*, 1941, 5, 63-65.—The teacher constructs empirically the psychological profile of his students. The object is to know the individuality of the student to facilitate his vocational guidance. The profile should be constructed in the first year of school, be observed and modified through the years, and at graduation be as significant as the diploma. The profile will show the dynamic forces, as contrasted with the static character of the diploma. The day by day observations over a long period of time by the different teachers should be written down in a special notebook for each student. They should be supplemented with tests and periodical interviews.—S. M. Strong (Newcomb).

328. Sims, V. M. The University of Alabama freshman testing program, 1927-1941. *Univ. Alabama Bull., Stud. Educ.*, 1941, No. 3. Pp. 22.—A discussion of the testing program of the Association of Alabama Colleges, the University's participation in the program, important developments during 1941-42, the cost involved, and recommendations

concerning the testing program.—(Courtesy *J. educ. Res.*).

329. Thompson, C. E. The personality of the teacher as it affects the child. *Educ. Forum*, 1942, 6, 261-264.—Current methods of teacher selection generally fail to give adequate consideration to the personality of the prospective teacher. 38 teachers responding to the Bernreuter Personality Inventory have a mean percentile score on neurotic tendency of 30.82, with only 26% of the group falling within the range of emotional stability considered suitable for effective teaching. The mean score on introversion-extroversion is 33.86, with 6 cases above the 80th centile. 64.05 represents the mean percentile on the dominance-submission scale, 56% of the scores being above the 75th centile. 23% of the groups are lacking in the necessary self-sufficiency, while on the measure of sociability the mean percentile score is 37.73. Can it be expected of such teachers "to adequately stimulate children either in a learning situation or toward hygienic personality development?"—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

330. Traxler, A. E., & Hilkert R. N. Effect of type of desk on results of machine-scored tests. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 56, 277-279.—When the answers for the ACE examination are to be recorded on separate sheets, it would seem probable that unless there is ample desk room errors would be made. The scores of groups selected at random using desks and arm-chairs were compared. No significant difference was found when the hand-scored edition was used. In 7 comparisons of groups using the machine-scored edition (with separate answer sheets) the desk group did better than the arm-chair group, but in only one of these was the difference significant. On the whole the type of desk does not influence the result, but individual scores may be affected.—M. Lee (Chicago, Ill.).

331. U. S. Civil Service Commission. Positions for which deaf-mutes may be considered. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 288-290.—A list of some 110 occupations ranging from accounting to welding.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

332. U. S. Civil Service Commission. Positions for which the hard of hearing may be considered. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 291-294.—A list of 170 occupations.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

333. Voelker, C. H. The vocabulary to teach deaf children. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 266-273.—In 100,000 running words spoken by university students 51% of the words were repetitions of only 50 words. Speech teachers of deaf children should begin teaching these 50 most frequently repeated words as soon as their pupils begin to put two words together.—C. V. Hudgins (Clarke School).

334. Watkins, J. G. Objective measurement of instrumental performance. *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1942, No. 860. Pp. x + 98.—A musical aptitude test for the cornet was developed for the purpose of determining the possibility of objectively measuring achievement on a musical instrument and

for finding the relation between ability to read on sight and technical skill after practice. Results from administering the preliminary and final forms of the test to 105 and 153 examinees respectively yielded reliabilities of .95 or more. Sight reading ability develops less rapidly than practiced performance, and progress in both slackens after the first two years. Copies of two forms of the test are included. Bibliography of 40 titles.—L. Birdsall (College Entrance Examination Board).

335. Worbois, G. M. Language development in two different rural environments. *Child Developm.*, 1942, 13, 175-180.—Binet vocabulary items, vocabulary and language skills sub-tests of the Iowa Every-Pupil Test, and a verbal effectiveness test (here described) were administered to students of a consolidated and of a one-room school in the same rural area. For the third test above, the consolidated and one-room school children were matched for CA, IQ, and sex (8 pairs). The consolidated school children were clearly superior in these test performances. Differences in schoolroom activities as well as different educational levels reached by the teachers in the two types of schools may be of significance for the difference in language development.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

[See also abstracts 152, 242, 258.]

#### MENTAL TESTS

336. Stănescu-Goangă, F. Măsurarea inteligenței. (Measurement of intelligence.) Cluj: Ed. Inst. de Psihologie, 1940. Pp. 94. Lei 120.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Intelligence tests are units of national measurement and thus have an absolute value only for the psychological reality of a specific country. The construction of an intelligence test should be guided not only by the scientific criteria valid for all countries but by the peculiar psychological reality, the social conditions, and the cultural level of a particular country.—S. M. Strong (Newcomb).

#### CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

337. Alinsky, S. D. Youth and morale. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 598-603.—Democracy has come to mean so many different things to so many different people that it is hard to know just what it does mean. The achievement of a common definition of democracy will carry with it a common faith or morale in that way of life. The building of this definition will come from the great mass of the citizens of America through organization and through a process of interaction.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

338. Baker, H. V. Children's contributions in elementary school general discussion. *Child Developm. Monogr.*, 1942, No. 29. Pp. xiii + 150.—Topics with which children are preoccupied and which they desire to communicate to others were studied by means of systematic records of the con-

tributions made by 342 second-, fourth-, and sixth-grade children during periods of free discussion at school. The pupils were members of 12 classes of 3 suburban schools. Among the distinctive trends that appeared were the following: a decline with age in contributions dealing with the child's personal activities (from 61% to 18% of the contributions respectively in the second and the sixth grades); an increase with age in contributions dealing with happenings in which the child did not directly participate (from 18% to 60%); a decline from grade to grade in contributions relating to the immediate environment (84% to 27%) and a rise in discussion of happenings occurring in places remote from the child's everyday environment (from 15% to 71%); an increase from grade to grade in the meeting of minds as indicated by the logical continuity of the contributions made by different pupils: 87% of the second-graders' and 23% of the sixth-graders' contributions represented "new topics" as distinguished from a continuation of a topic already under discussion. Fourth-graders of low socio-economic status showed more resemblance to second-graders than did fourth-graders of high socio-economic status. Some sex differences were noted.—*A. T. Jersild* (Columbia).

339. Bender, L., & Frosch, J. Children's reactions to the war. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 571-587.—This is a study of the reactions to the war of children between the ages of 7 and 13 on the Children's Ward of Bellevue Hospital. A questionnaire was used as the nucleus of the study; compositions, art productions, and play situations were also evaluated. It was concluded that marked anxieties directly as a result of the war were not too much in evidence, and clinical pictures solely determined by the war were absent. There was some tendency for the children to weave their neurotic conflicts into the war situation. The threat of possible separation from home as a result of the war, seemed to be the main anxiety-evoking factor.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

340. Bronner, A. F. [Ed.] Child guidance in the crisis. Special session, 1942 meeting. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 594-598.—G. L. Bibring stated that the most efficacious methods of fighting fears and anxieties brought about by modern warfare seem to be, in general: facing reality, pertinent activity directed against the danger situation, and close group formation or unity with a strong common ideal and leader personality. M. Eliot presented an "over-all picture" of the country's needs in child welfare and requirements for meeting these needs. H. Ross discussed fears as related to war as shown in the findings of the Chicago Psychoanalytic Institute. J. Kasanin reviewed the reaction of children to blackouts (see 16: 4609). H. de Coghil found the basis of fears and anxieties seen among children of his clinic in attitudes of parents toward the war and in the extent to which the radio "invades the home and bombards the inmates with news of impending disaster."—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

341. Doll, E. A. The exceptional child in war time. *J. except. Child.*, 1942, 8, 204-206.—The handicapped child has a place in wartime society, and the talents he may possess could be of real value.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

342. Fisher, M. S. What shall we tell children about war? *J. Home Econ.*, 1942, 34, 277-279.—See *Child Developm. Abstr.* 16: 561.

343. Freedman, B. A truancy questionnaire. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1940, 14, 168-173.—The author presents a truancy questionnaire together with instructions for administration. The advantages of such a method for arriving at pertinent information are discussed: it affords an opportunity to study clues to the projection of family situations into school situations, and vice versa.—*A. Weider* (New York University).

344. Friedlaender, K. Children's books and their function in latency and prepuberty. *Amer. Imago*, 1942, 3, 129-150.—Literature appealing to children of the latency period may be grouped under the headings: family, school, adventure, animal and detective stories, the popular comics, and magazines. These latency books, as in the case of the fairy-tale, "represent a faithful mirror of the conflicts corresponding to the child's age, and, in the same way, suggest solutions conformable with the Ego's development. . . . At this age the function of reading is still not concerned with acquiring knowledge, but . . . looks for gratification of the instinctual life." A few basic themes are utilized: the change motive, an unusual family situation, the good child who reforms the grownup, the child who overcomes all sorts of difficulties. Children should be allowed to follow their own inclinations in reading. Children's books should provide phantasies to correspond to the particular phase of development and should, if possible, combine with these the value of either being instructive or of having artistic merit.—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

345. Geleerd, E. R. Psychiatric care of children in war time. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 587-594.—Four war situations which might disturb the mental health of children are discussed: (1) when the father is called to military service and is in danger; (2) when the mother, who did not do so before, must go to work; (3) when the war actually comes to this country in the form of bombing raids to which children may be subjected; (4) when parents decide to prevent the latter by sending the children to the country (voluntary evacuation), or when the government makes evacuation of children from danger areas compulsory. Possible ways of meeting these situations are indicated.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

346. Haggard, E. A. A projective technique using comic strip characters. *Character & Pers.*, 1942, 10, 289-295.—Five criteria by which the applicability and value of a projective technique may be judged are: (1) lack of knowledge of the purpose by the subject, (2) adaptability of the task to his ability

and interest, (3) ease with which he may "lose" himself in it, (4) extent to which it discloses personality trends, and (5) provision of a method for evaluating the data. The present technique permits the child to list his favorite comic strip characters, to describe recent happenings in these comic strips, and to create his own story. The method, therefore, is highly self-motivating. It tends to give free expression of attitudes, anxieties, repressed wishes, and aggressive tendencies, and for that reason may be used as a first step in preventative therapy.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

347. Hildreth, G., & Ingram, C. P. Selected references from the literature on exceptional children. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 688-705.—The first section, trends in recent studies of the mentally exceptional child, contains 77 annotated references on subnormal, backward and dull-normal children, behavior and problem cases and dependent children, juvenile delinquency, superior and gifted children. Section two, trends noted in current literature on the physically handicapped, includes 39 references dealing with blind and partially seeing children, crippled, delicate, deaf and hard-of-hearing children, speech defectives, and general references.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

348. Hull, C., & Stark, H. The response of the deaf or blind child to talking motion pictures. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1942, 87, 318-330.—Groups of 10 deaf and 10 blind pupils were tested for their relative abilities to comprehend stories and details of 6 feature length talking motion pictures. Normal hearing high school pupils were used as controls. Replies to 6 general questions following the presentation of the motion pictures make up the data of the study. The results show great similarity in response between the deaf and blind pupils. Raw scores overlap in all three groups, indicating no great difference in ability among the three groups.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Clarke School).

349. Jenkins, R. L. We must protect the children against the "war of nerves." *Nation's Schs.*, 1942, 30, No. 4, 21-22.—The two most important ways of defending children against psychological warfare are: explaining the situation to them, and explaining why we are at war, without the teaching of hate for other nationalities. It is not enough that the child be drilled in air raid precautions; he must also understand the possibilities of air raids, the reasons for precautions, and so on. In maintaining the morale of the child, the morale of the adults is the most important consideration.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

350. Knight, E. M. Homeless and financially dependent adolescents as clients of a family agency. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1942, 13, 40-73.—Of 33 homeless and financially dependent boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 19, 46% became satisfactorily adjusted, 24% were able to improve their situations somewhat, while the remaining 30% failed to improve in social adjustment. This justifies the use of discretion in waving age requirements for eligibility for public assistance.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

351. Koch, H. L. A factor analysis of some measures of the behavior of preschool children. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 257-287.—"The factoring of a correlation matrix, the cell entries in which were the correlations between measures of certain social and behavior traits of a group of 46 preschool children, resulted in the extraction of nine factors. The pattern, after the rotation of the centroid factor matrix, of the loadings on the behavior items caused us to present the following hypotheses regarding the nature of eight of the primary factors: (1) social extroversion, (2) lack of aggressiveness, or even-temper, (3) tension, (4) apprehensiveness, inhibitedness, or femininity, (5) hypersensitivity, (6) conformity or conscientiousness, (7) immaturity, and (8) autistic tendency. Most of the primary factors seemed correlated, while immaturity, autistic tendency and the unnamed Factor V appear to be virtually independent. Two second-order common factors were extracted as a result of factoring the matrix of the intercorrelations of the primary factors. These second-order common factors we have tentatively labelled restraint-expansiveness, and socialization, in the sense of the activation of the individual by the values and standards of conduct approved by the social group in which he lives." 56 references.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

352. McCracken, D. A. Hostels for difficult evacuee children. *Med. Offr.*, 1942, 67, 6-7.—See *Child Developm. Abstr.* 16: 600.

353. Pritchard, R., & Rosenzweig, S. The effects of war stress upon childhood and youth. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 329-344.—This review of British experiences is summarized as follows: "1. The effects of bombing on children, though severe in many cases, have been less widespread than had been expected. 2. On the other hand, the adverse effects of evacuating children to the country have been rather widespread and severe, and far in excess of what was anticipated. 3. Reactions to physical danger have tended to be of the aggressive type . . . , while reactions to separation have been of the psychosomatic or psychoneurotic variety. 4. Nervous conditions resulting from exposure to air-raids have yielded more readily to treatment than those due to separation, though in both groups a previous neurotic tendency has made treatment more difficult. . . . 7. There has been a marked increase in delinquency among children under 14 years (41 per cent), a lesser increase in the age group 14-17 (21 per cent), a mild increase in the 17-21 age group, and a decrease in age groups over 21 years. . . . 10. In view of the finding that anticipation causes more disruption than does actual danger, it is suggested that children should be desensitized through education and drill."—*C. H. Johnson* (Portland, Oregon).

354. Repond, A. Problèmes actuels d'hygiène mentale et de la psychiatrie infantile en Angleterre. (Present-day problems of mental hygiene and child psychiatry in England.) *Gesundh. u. Wohlf.*, 1942, No. 5.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] In a discussion of the psychiatric problems arising

from evacuation, bombardment, and other hardships resulting from the war, the author stresses the following points: (1) Parents must take care not to communicate their own fears and uncertainties to their children. (2) General conditions should be kept as normal as possible. (3) Care must be taken not to arouse imaginary terrors in children through careless talk of the dangers of war. (4) During air raid alarms parents should not behave as if they expected the children to be frightened but should adopt a casual manner. (5) It is wise to teach children not to believe all the rumors that they hear. The children should fill their time with healthful work and play.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

355. Reynolds, G. R. The child's slant on the comics. *Sch. Exec.*, 1942, 62, No. 1, 17; 36.—From informal interviews of boys and girls in 4th-7th grades the author concludes that children of this age read comics because they contain sport stories, are easy to read, cheap, amusing, exciting, their art satisfies the child, swapping satisfies the collecting urge, they are a fad, and the children are ignorant of good books.—*C. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

356. Street, R. F. IQ changes of exceptional children. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 243-246.—Of 920 exceptional (physically, intellectually, and emotionally) children retested at least once on the Stanford-Binet scales, 43 exhibited IQ changes of 10 points or more. Characteristics shown by children making IQ gains were shyness, fearfulness, and verbal inarticulation at the time of the initial examination. However, all shy inarticulate children did not increase their test scores on reexamination. The clinician must use great caution in diagnosing and predicting on the basis of the IQ alone.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

357. Szurek, S., Johnson, A., & Falstein, E. Collaborative psychiatric therapy of parent-child problems. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 511-517.—This is a description of a technique for psychiatric treatment of and research in the behavior problems and psychoneurotic disorders of children in which concomitant therapeutic efforts are made by two psychiatrists, one of whom deals with the significant parent and the other directly with the child. Beyond the clinical advantages of more rapid effectiveness, this collaborative approach makes it possible to observe something of the genesis of behavior and, eventually, of character traits.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

358. Thompson, J. A. Pre-school and kindergarten children in war time. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1942, 26, 409-417.—Special provisions during war-time for the security and comfort of children are needed to insure their salutary social development.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

359. Welch, L. Some aspects of the development of inductive reasoning. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1942, 4, 218-221.—In this experiment children were

given the opportunity to generalize principles of causal relations in 3-dimensional material, pictorial material, and language material. The correlations between test scores and IQ, MA, and CA were low, although "a certain amount of CA, and all that this implies in terms of experience," seemed requisite to success. Increased abstractness caused more difficulty than an increase in the number of antecedents. In general, superior performance was associated with adequate verbalization.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

360. Wildy, L. Current trends in foster-parent education. *Social Serv. Rev.*, 1942, 16, 462-476.—There are two methods of foster-parent education: individual, by the case worker; and group. In either method the content is generally a common-sense discussion of child training, parent-child relationships, dynamics of growth, and child psychology.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

361. Witmer, H. L., & Keller, J. Outgrowing childhood problems: a study of the value of child guidance treatment. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1942, 13, 74-90.—This investigation is a comparative study with that of Shirley, Baum, and Polsky (see 14: 6267). The conclusion is that the value of child guidance treatment should not be taken as an insurance against future ill health but as an aid to better current functioning.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

362. Wolff, W. Projective methods for personality analysis of expressive behavior in preschool children. *Character & Pers.*, 1942, 10, 309-330.—The author made "blind analyses" of personalities of preschool children through a study of such expressive behavior as static postures, dynamic movements, manipulations of plastic materials, fingerpaintings, brushpaintings, and pencil drawings. Validity of the technique was determined by comparison of the personality characterizations with remarks by teachers about the children's behavior. Certain dominant traits appeared in all forms of expression of a given child and impressed all observers in a similar manner. Consistency in this dominance varied with individuals. 36 illustrations are shown.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

363. Young, R. A. Psychoanalytically trained psychologist in child guidance. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 393-397.—Cases are presented to illustrate the point that the clinical psychologist has suffered in his work by failing to incorporate into his professional thinking and techniques the increasing knowledge of the formation of personality and the motivation of behavior. The clinical psychologist who broadens the scope of his professional training to include a real appreciation of the dynamics underlying personality structure gained only through the experience of a didactic analysis, will be in a better position to take a more effective role in the child guidance clinic.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

[See also abstracts 61, 75, 77, 80, 83, 99, 116, 131, 149, 171, 200, 220, 235.]

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